

# Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

(Formerly The Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the  
United States)

December 29, 1910.

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1905-06.

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Captain Palmer E. Pierce, United States Military Academy, West Point,  
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Professor H. D. Wild, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

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1907-08.

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1908-09.

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Fifth District, Dr. H. L. Williams, University of Minnesota.  
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1909-10.

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1910-11.

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 Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va., Thomas E. Cramblet, D. D., President.

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International Y. M. C. A. Training School, Springfield, Mass.  
 Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., Alfred E. Stearns, Principal.  
 Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., Harlan P. Amen, Principal.  
 U. S. Indian School, Carlisle, Pa., Moses Friedman, Superintendent.

## PROCEEDINGS.

The Fifth Annual Convention of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States (now the National Athletic Association) met pursuant to the call of the executive committee at Hotel Astor, New York City, Thursday, December 29, 1910, at 10 a.m.

President Palmer E. Pierce was in the chair.

The roll was called and the following were recorded in attendance:

1. Accredited delegates representing institutions duly enrolled as members of the Association:

President Henry H. Apple, Franklin and Marshall College.  
Professor James A. Babbitt, Haverford College.  
Professor Louis Bevier, Jr., Rutgers College.  
Professor S. W. Beyer, Iowa State College.  
Professor Hugo Bezdek, University of Arkansas.  
Professor Thomas Bragg, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.  
Mr. John F. Brosnan, Manhattan College.  
Professor W. W. Campbell, Westminster College.  
Director F. H. Cann, New York University.  
Mr. F. R. Castleman, University of Colorado.  
Professor H. G. Chase, Tufts College.  
Director A. W. Chez, West Virginia University.  
Professor R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska.  
Professor Forrest E. Craver, Dickinson College.  
Director John A. Davis, Pratt Institute.  
Professor George W. Ehler, University of Wisconsin.  
Mr. W. F. Garcelon, Harvard University.  
Director W. N. Golden, Pennsylvania State College.  
Director Charles Hammett, Northwestern University.  
Professor George A. Hoadley, Swarthmore College.  
Director E. C. Huntington, Colgate University.  
Dr. W. A. Lambeth, University of Virginia.  
Professor Craven Laycock, Dartmouth College.  
Dr. J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. Training School.  
Professor R. Tait McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania.  
Professor W. G. Manly, University of Missouri.  
Professor F. W. Marvel, Brown University.  
Professor George L. Meylan, Columbia University.  
Captain W. F. Nesbitt, United States Military Academy.  
Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University.  
Professor Howard Opdyke, Union College.  
Professor A. H. Patterson, University of North Carolina.  
Professor Paul C. Phillips, Amherst College.  
Director R. D. Purinton, Bates College.  
Director Dudley B. Reed, University of Rochester.  
Mr. William H. Reese, Muhlenberg College.  
Professor W. C. Riddick, North Carolina College of Agriculture.  
Professor C. W. Savage, Oberlin College.  
Dr. Watson L. Savage, Carnegie Technical Schools.  
Mr. F. L. Sevenoak, Stevens Institute.  
Professor E. L. Smith, Delaware College.  
Mr. E. O. Smith, Connecticut Agricultural College.

Professor Rufus D. Smith, University of Pittsburg.  
 Professor Guy E. Snaveley, Allegheny College.  
 Professor A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago.  
 Dr. Nathan P. Stauffer, University of Mississippi.  
 Professor Thomas A. Storey, College of the City of New York.  
 Dr. E. von den Steinen, Western Reserve University.  
 Director Glenn S. Warner, Carlisle Indian School.  
 Professor H. D. Wild, Williams College.  
 Dr. H. L. Williams, University of Minnesota.  
 Professor Winter L. Wilson, Lehigh University.  
 Professor A. S. Wright, Case School of Applied Science.  
 Mr. G. P. Wyckoff, Grinnell College.

2. Visiting delegates from institutions not members of the Association, and additional visiting delegates from institutions represented by accredited delegates:

Mr. E. Berry, International Y. M. C. A. Training School.  
 President W. O. Carrier, Carroll College, Wisconsin.  
 Professor G. R. Cobb, Rhode Island State College.  
 Vice President N. M. Emery, Lafayette College.  
 Professor W. A. Jessup, Earlham College.  
 Director W. J. McAvoy, Delaware College.  
 Mr. C. G. McDavitt, Dartmouth College.  
 Dr. W. E. Meanwell, University of Wisconsin.  
 Dr. F. J. Pond, Stevens Institute.  
 Mr. H. R. Reiter, Wesleyan University.  
 Professor P. L. Reynolds, Massachusetts Agricultural College.  
 Dr. D. A. Sargent, Harvard University.  
 Principal Myron T. Scudder, Rutgers College Preparatory School.  
 Professor A. G. Smith, State University of Iowa.  
 Mr. Joseph H. Thompson, University of Pittsburg.  
 Mr. Fred C. Thomson, Occidental College.  
 Professor C. L. Thornbury, Lehigh University.  
 Mr. Paul Withington, Harvard University.  
 Dr. F. W. White, Lehigh University.  
 Dr. J. William White, University of Pennsylvania.

The minutes of the meeting of 1909 were presented in printed form and accepted as printed.

The president appointed as a committee on credentials: Prof. Frank W. Nicolson of Wesleyan University, secretary, Prof. Louis Bevier, Jr., of Rutgers College and Prof. George A. Hoadley of Swarthmore College.

The president appointed as a nominating committee: Prof. A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago, Prof. H. D. Wild of Williams College, Prof. C. W. Savage of Oberlin College, Prof. W. C. Riddick of North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Prof. Harry G. Chase of Tufts College, Captain W. F. Nesbitt of the United States Military Academy, Director A. W. Chez of West Virginia University, F. R. Castleman of the University of Colorado, and Dr. Nathan P. Stauffer of the University of Mississippi.

On recommendation of the executive committee, the following institutions, having applied for membership and paid their dues,

were elected members of the Association: Connecticut Agricultural College, University of Wisconsin, Mount Union College, Carnegie Technical Schools, Grinnell College, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Western Reserve University, and Manhattan College.

Papers and addresses were then presented as follows:

"The Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States." President Palmer E. Pierce. (See page 37.)

"The Chronicle of the Amateur Spirit." Professor R. Tait McKenzie, M. D., University of Pennsylvania. (See page 40.)

"Conference Direction and Control of Athletics in the Middle West." Professor Arthur G. Smith, State University of Iowa. (See page 55.)

"Athletics as a Function in National Life." The Rev. Charles F. Aked, D. D., New York City. (See page 62.)

A vote of thanks was extended to the speakers for the very inspiring and instructive addresses, and adjournment for luncheon was taken at 1 o'clock.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association reassembled at 2.30 p.m.

The committee on credentials reported that proper papers had been presented in the cases of all the accredited delegates given in the foregoing list.

The secretary presented a report showing a total membership to date of seventy members, four associate members, and two joint members.

The treasurer presented his annual report, audited by Director W. N. Golden, showing a balance in the treasury of \$546.58.

Voted to accept the report.

#### REPORTS FROM DISTRICTS.

Reports were received from the district representatives as follows:

##### FIRST DISTRICT.

PROF. FRED W. MARVEL, BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Two years ago five New England colleges were members of this Association. Last year the number was increased to nine, and this year we have ten active members. We have our own local organization, "The Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics." At our last meeting there were thirty-two delegates present, representing nineteen institutions; only two colleges failing to be represented. At the meetings of our Association many of the perplexing athletic problems are



discussed and each college profits by the experience and suggestions of the delegates from the others.

The lines along which we are trying to work I can show in no better way than by giving you some of the results obtained from the studies made by our special committees, and the resolutions we adopted at our last meeting in May, 1910.

1. Recruiting: After listening to Principal Stearns of Andover deliver an interesting address on "What limits should be observed by colleges in securing students who are athletes," the subject was discussed and the following resolution unanimously adopted: "That it be the sentiment of this Association that whenever any case where undue influence is brought to bear upon an athlete in a preparatory school to induce him to enter any college or university becomes known to the principal of such preparatory school, the latter be encouraged to notify the athletic authorities of the institution concerned."

Copies of this resolution were sent to the principals of the leading preparatory schools in New England.

2. Summer baseball came in for its share of the discussion, and the committee appointed to make a study of this subject presented the following report:

"The committee on summer baseball believes that all athletic sports in colleges should be on a strictly amateur basis. We believe that playing on summer baseball teams, as that expression is usually understood, is inimical to this standard. We do not deem it advisable to recommend rules to control summer baseball in all the colleges represented, as we appreciate that different conditions exist in each college, but we do believe that all colleges should work as rapidly as possible through their own rules and through their league agreements to secure a strictly amateur rule."

"We believe that the development of intramural sports will assist greatly in the attainment of this standard, and we recommend their encouragement."

3. Scholarship Requirement: A study was made during the year to determine the existing requirements for athletic representation on teams in all the New England colleges. Replies were received from all except one college, and they showed that no two colleges have exactly similar rules, and that in several institutions the requirements vary widely. The committee reported "that it would be to the interests of higher scholastic standards, if it were arranged that the rules of every college in New England relating to scholarship requirements of members of teams competing in intercollegiate contests were to be printed where they would be readily accessible to all." This same committee also suggested a list of minimum requirements as a working basis for all the colleges in making future changes.

4. Training Tables: It was found that out of the nineteen colleges represented twelve had training tables for football, an increase of two over last year; three only in baseball, a decrease of one from last year; six in track, a decrease of one from last year. The following resolution was passed unanimously:

"That in view of the fact that undesirable features are connected with the training table system, and that the resulting physical benefits are open to question, it be the sense of the conference that the restriction of the training table would be desirable."

5. Basket Ball: The rules governing basket ball were discussed, and it was found that there was much dissatisfaction with the game as now played. Several New England colleges have discontinued the game as a 'varsity sport during the past year. It was learned that only nine colleges had 'varsity basket ball teams last year, and that nine had none. Of the nine who supported teams only six reported as being in favor of continuing the game. Thus twelve of the eighteen colleges represented either have no team, or are not in favor of the game as now played.

6. Paid Coaches: In football, seventeen colleges have paid coaches, one has none. In baseball, fifteen colleges have paid coaches, three have none. In track, ten have paid coaches, eight have none.

At the request of the President of the National Association I made a study of the football injuries which have occurred during the past season among the New England colleges. Sixteen colleges replied to my letter. This list includes all the larger colleges except Yale. Eleven reported no serious injuries. Five reported serious injuries with a summary as follows: one knee sprained, one knee ligament torn, one knee injured, one ankle sprained, one ankle broken, one fibula broken, one leg broken, one rib broken, one collar bone broken, one nose broken, two shoulders dislocated, one hip dislocated, one kidney destroyed. Some of the above injuries ought not to be classed as serious, but I have given them as reported to me by the colleges.

Three colleges had more minor injuries than last year, five the same number, and seven less. All sixteen colleges believe that the new football rules have had a tendency to decrease the number of serious injuries. Eleven colleges believe that the new rules have had a tendency to decrease minor injuries; three believe they increase them; and two did not see much difference.

The most noticeable feature of our athletic work in the First District has been the development of a more sane and rational method of athletic control. Sportsmanship, conduct of the athletes on the field, and the methods of transacting the business of college athletic associations, have all been greatly improved.

There seems to be a movement among the college faculties to take more interest and responsibility in the athletic activities, and to centralize them all, both intercollegiate and intracollegiate athletics, under the department of physical training. An earnest effort is being made in many institutions to organize the departments so that more students may have the opportunity of participating in some form of athletics under careful supervision.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

DIRECTOR W. N. GOLDEN, PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

Your representative is pleased to report that the last year in this district has been more harmonious and a better athletic spirit has pervaded, I believe, the entire section.

The rules have met with almost universal favor. There are, of course, a few minor changes that seem desirable. The general consensus of opinion in this section is that the restrictions should be removed from the onside kick; that the kick be allowed from any distance from behind the line and that any length of kick may be used whether it be a short quarterback as used by Pennsylvania with great success, or whether it be a well-placed kick as far as it seems desirable to make it; also that the kicker's side be allowed to catch the ball if possible before it hits the ground, as we feel that it will make a much prettier game and do away with the scrambling and piling up that so often occurs from falling on the ball after it has hit the ground and is rolling along.

We are glad to report that very few really serious injuries have occurred from the rules as played last year. As far as I can learn there have been no fatalities either directly or indirectly caused by football. There has, I believe, been a greater number of minor injuries, which are liable to occur in any strenuous game.

There is still a feeling of unrest, uncertainty and some lack of confidence existing between the institutions of this district concerning not only the baseball situation as regards the playing of summer baseball, but as to the eligibility and requirements existing at this time among our colleges. We have been trying to bring about an Eastern and Western athletic conference somewhat similar to the athletic conference now working so satisfactorily throughout the Middle West. We feel that if this can be done it will go a great way toward clearing the athletic atmosphere of many perplexing problems, and we have every reason to believe that such a scheme may be consummated within the next few months. I would say in closing that there has been a noticeable improvement in college athletic relations between our

institutions in this section and I have every reason to feel that we are working along in the right lines which will soon bring forth most gratifying results.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

PROF. A. H. PATTERSON, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I beg leave to submit a report covering the progress of inter-collegiate athletics in the third district during the past year.

1. This district comprises the South Atlantic and South Central states. Most of this territory is covered by the active influence of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association which has a membership of about twenty of the leading institutions of the South. Of these, Vanderbilt, University of Tennessee, University of Mississippi and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute are members also of this National Association. Nearly all of the prominent colleges and universities of Texas, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina are, however, not members of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and but five of these—University of Texas, University of Virginia, West Virginia University, University of North Carolina and the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts—are members of this Association.

My efforts during the past year have been directed, first, toward increasing the number of our members in the South, and, second, in organizing the colleges of Virginia and North Carolina into a local Association, such as is contemplated in our constitution and urged by our president in his annual addresses. An informal conference of a few college men was held in Lynchburg, Va., on June 10 last, and the result was a call issued to nineteen colleges, inviting them to send delegates to a conference in Danville, Va., on October 7. About three fourths of these reported favorably, either in person or by letter, and after full discussion a committee was elected to collect data concerning eligibility rules in operation at the various Virginia and North Carolina colleges, digest this data thoroughly, and compile a draft of a constitution to be submitted to the colleges for their consideration and criticism. This work is now under way and another conference for permanent organization will be held in the early spring.

2. The data just spoken of show that among these colleges there is little uniformity in either the eligibility requirements or the strictness with which they are enforced. If we include the colleges operating under the rules of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, however, I should say that at least two-thirds of the more prominent institutions in the South have rules which are substantially the same as those recommended by this Association, and enforce them in good faith as far as possible.

3. At the recent convention of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association in Birmingham, Ala., no changes of importance were made in its eligibility rules, and, so far as I know, there were no changes of note made by other colleges individually or concertedly.

4. I think it is the consensus of opinion among southern teams and coaches that the new football rules have worked well. A number of strong teams were developed this season, notably those of Vanderbilt and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

The greatest need of southern athletics at present is that of good officials, and it is to be hoped that some arrangement similar to our Central Board for Officials may be instituted at some central point like Atlanta or Birmingham.

5. Two deaths have come to my attention from intercollegiate athletics this season, one at the West Virginia University in football, one at Wake Forest College, North Carolina, as a result of overstrain of the heart during a game of basket ball. It may be of interest to note the recent death of a skilled athlete in Charlotte, N. C., from a fall in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium some months ago. It is only fair, in discussing the danger of football, that the records of fatalities in other branches of sport be taken into consideration. I have no knowledge of any serious permanent injuries at the colleges this season.

6. I would like to note, also, the organization of the Clean Sports League of the Carolinas, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C. Its object is to foster the spirit of courtesy and fair play in both amateur and professional athletics.

7. In conclusion I wish to mention the growing interest in basket ball in southern colleges, and to express the hope that our Rules Committee may take steps to bring about a further reform of the game in the interest of safety and wholesome sport.

#### FOURTH DISTRICT.

PROF. C. W. SAVAGE, OBERLIN COLLEGE.

It is gratifying to be able to report a constant and steady improvement in the conditions of intercollegiate sport throughout the entire Fourth District. In the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, comprised in this district, there exists an appreciation of the true amateur spirit of intercollegiate sport which certainly is not surpassed in any section of the country. Two agencies, it seems to me, are largely responsible for these conditions, viz. the Western or Chicago Conference and the Ohio Conference. Of the eight great universities composing the Western Conference, it is interesting to note that six are now members of this Association, Wisconsin having joined

our body within the last three weeks. Of the twelve institutions of the Ohio Conference, nine are members of this Association. It seems reasonable to expect that all the institutions of both conferences will in a short time see their way clear to ally themselves with our national organization.

After our years of experience in the Fourth District under the non-freshman and one-year residence rules, we wish to emphasize their importance and urge their adoption by all institutions, leagues and conferences in other parts of the country. On such important rules, and rules which have proven their worth so clearly there ought to soon come uniformity throughout the entire country. Through the working of these two rules, migration and proselyting have practically disappeared. With their disappearance has come a greater development of the amateur spirit and intercollegiate courtesy.

May I at this time, however, mention several important influences which it seems to me are retarding progress which should be made? First, the exploitation of *intercollegiate amateur sport* by those who are making it a means of livelihood. Second, efforts of overzealous but unwise alumni of wealth and sporting proclivities. Third, the sporting page of the great dailies. Fourth, the subsidizing of promising high school athletes by means of the bestowal of so-called scholarships by innocent faculties or faculty committees, judiciously steered by athletic interests.

The alumni and the newspapers we must have always with us, yet even they are not hopeless propositions, but the professionalizing and subsidizing are incompatible with amateur sport, and should be eliminated.

During the past year, so far as I have been able to learn, only two cases of questionable eligibility came up in the Fourth District, and both of these at the same university, the University of Notre Dame, where two men were disqualified for having participated the prescribed number of years in intercollegiate sport. After a thorough investigation, the two men were found to be migrants from a Western institution where they had already competed, thus completing their full number of years, and they were promptly disqualified.

Neither in the Chicago Conference nor the Ohio Conference was there any change made during the year in the rules of eligibility. The Chicago Conference voted not to schedule games with teams representing institutions which had once held membership in the conference and withdrawn. A real advance was made in the Chicago Conference by the introduction of the custom of the home institution acting as host to members of visiting teams. This custom ought to greatly advance the exhibition of sportsmanship and intercollegiate courtesy.

Football under the revised rules gained steadily in favor throughout the season. The only fatal accident in the district among college players, so far as I have been able to ascertain, was that which resulted in the death of Ralph Wilson, halfback of the Wabash College team. This fatality was purely accidental, on the testimony of players on both teams involved, and could in no wise be laid to the playing rules.

While the policy of the Western Conference seems to be that it should remain numerically small, the Ohio Conference has adopted the opposite policy of taking in as many institutions as are willing to live up to the strict eligibility code. During the last year Ohio University, Miami University and the University of Cincinnati have been admitted to the Conference, which now numbers twelve. This Conference is not an athletic league in any sense, and has nothing to do with making of schedules or awarding of championships. In fact, the men chosen from their respective faculties to represent their institutions in the Conference meetings, held twice yearly, are with one exception, I believe, men not actively connected with athletics, or even with the department of physical training. It is easy to conceive that a body so composed is ready to work for ideals, and not for championships.

Besides the two Conferences mentioned there exist three somewhat loosely organized leagues, in the Fourth District, which are following most of the eligibility code of the Conference colleges. These leagues are composed of the smaller institutions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.

In closing, may I bring to the consideration of this body the advisability of a longer session at this, our one meeting of the year. Those of us who come from considerable distances feel that the interests at stake are of such importance that we might well devote at least part of a second day to the discussion and more thorough working out of some of the pressing athletic problems of the day.

#### FIFTH DISTRICT.

PROF. S. W. BEYER, IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

The states which I assume belong to the fifth district are under the jurisdiction of the Western Intercollegiate and Missouri Valley Conferences, athletically speaking. The local representatives of the former are the University of Minnesota and the University of Iowa, while to the latter belong the Universities of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, in addition to Drake University, Iowa State College and Washington University. While these conferences dominate in the states mentioned, one or more

local conferences exert a powerful influence in keeping the smaller colleges in line. Chief of these is the Iowa Conference of Colleges, including thirteen Iowa colleges not named in the preceding list. It is the opinion of the writer that the rules and regulations of these organizations, which are in full accord with the recommendations of the Athletic Association of the United States, were more conscientiously and successfully enforced during the past year than ever before.

The football situation received more attention during the year than all other branches of sport. The game, as played under the rules of a year ago, was severely condemned by one or more of the members of the Missouri Valley Conference. The Kansas Regents took the initiative. Pursuant to the resolution passed by the Board of Regents of the University of Kansas, Chancellor Strong called a meeting of the heads and governing boards of the institutions in the Missouri Valley Conference, which convened at Kansas City, Missouri, April 19, 1910. The resolution was as follows:

"The Board of Regents is opposed to the game of football as now conducted, believing that it does not tend to clean athletics, for which the game is maintained in a university. To this end the Chancellor is directed to extend an invitation to the heads and governing boards of other educational institutions in the Missouri Valley Conference to meet this Board at Kansas City, or at some other convenient point at an early date, to confer upon and take permanent action in regard to the betterment of the present game. If that cannot be accomplished satisfactorily, to require the adoption of the rules governing the Rugby game in the Missouri Valley Conference; or in case that cannot be done, to abolish football as an intercollegiate game in our university life."

At the Kansas City Conference, a motion was made to abolish intercollegiate football after December 1, 1910. The motion provoked a prolonged and somewhat heated discussion, but was unanimously defeated. The agitation against football appeared to be individual and not institutional. While this meeting did nothing drastic in the way of football regulation directly, it did succeed in passing some most excellent legislation.

The heads and governing boards ordered the abolishment of the training table; that freshmen be limited to athletic competition within their own institutions; that no student shall be a member of more than two intercollegiate athletic teams in any one academic year; that athletic competition on Thanksgiving Day be abolished; that after December 1, 1910, no intercollegiate football games shall be played except on college grounds; that after December 1, 1910, no athletic coaches be allowed except



such as are regular members of the teaching staff, employed by the governing boards of the institutions, for the full academic year. These resolutions are all in the direction of sane athletics and greater efficiency in athletic control. The resolution to make athletics a regular department in the college or university and give it the same responsibility and hold it to the same accountability as any other department in the college or university is the most important step in the direction of proper athletic control taken in a decade. The conference also passed a resolution that the president of each institution in the Missouri Valley Conference shall appoint one member of a joint committee to consider the revision of football playing rules and the whole question of athletic sports in general, as regards time consumed, amateur standing, limitation of schedules and especially the playing rules of basket ball. In the appointment of the committee, it was distinctly specified "that no professional coach or manager shall be eligible to appointment on this committee." 9942

While football received the most attention, it is the judgment of the writer that for the Middle West the summer baseball question is of even greater importance. At a meeting of the Missouri Valley Conference of faculty members summer baseball was made a special order of business. After a most thorough discussion, no agreement satisfactory to all of the members could be reached and it was voted that the Conference reaffirm its belief in amateur athletics, an irrelevant resolution on the face of it. Notwithstanding this attitude of the Conference, it is the conviction of the writer, after a number of years of close observation, that the summer baseball question can only be solved in one of two ways: abolish baseball as an intercollegiate sport, or permit it under restrictions, the observance of which can be enforced by honest men of average intelligence.

During the year the executive officers of the Missouri Valley Conference conferred with the executive officers of the Western Intercollegiate Conference towards a more effective coöperation of the two conferences.

The Iowa Intercollegiate Conference has increased its membership by reducing its requirements. The two leading changes are, reducing residence from one year to six calendar months, and permitting four years of participation, instead of three.

**FOOTBALL CASUALTIES:** After the close of the football season, letters were addressed to the proper officers of about fifty of the leading colleges and universities of the six states of Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri regarding the working of the revised football rules toward lessening injuries and for a list of football casualties. All of the state universities and most of the other universities and leading colleges replied, thirty-one in all, and it is the almost unanimous

opinion that the new rules have lessened the number of *serious* injuries, but perhaps increased the number of minor injuries.

The broken bones reported were:

Four broken legs, two broken arms, six broken collar bones.

Bruises, sprains and strains, rather numerous but not fully reported.

No fatalities to report.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

PROF. CLARK W. HETHERINGTON, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

This report is based on a circular letter sent to faculty authorities in the various colleges of the sixth district, asking for data on conditions, tendencies, methods and progress. A large number of replies were received.

All through these letters there are earnest protests against the betting associated with athletics, against professionalism, especially the conditions produced by summer baseball, and against teams "hippodroming" about the country, with equally earnest expression of opinion that contests should be confined more to the college and involve all students.

These letters reveal further the gradually growing conviction heard everywhere in athletic discussions to-day, that there is a difference between athletics as a phase of education and athletics as an amusement for the spectacle lover. The issues are becoming clearer cut. Educational values in athletics are gaining recognition. There is also a wider realization that there are real evils in athletics which mean much to our civilization, and college men are coming to a recognition of how to promote the values and eliminate the evils, that athletics may become purely educational in results. These feelings are essential before there can be progress. That these feelings are developing is the best thing I can say about the sixth district.

The sixth district is a vast territory, comprising Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona. It is too large for one local association, consequently the various sections are uneven in development, depending upon the creation and development of local associations.

In the north there is the strong Missouri Valley Conference which lies partly in the fifth and partly in the sixth district. It is the link between the powerfully organized institutions of the Intercollegiate Conference and the athletically weaker institutions of the Southwest. Progress in this Conference has been sufficiently described by the representative of the fifth district,

except that it cannot be too often repeated that the professional coach and the training table have been dealt a death blow.

Two sections of the sixth district are still unorganized—the Oklahoma and Arkansas sections. In both these sections the colleges are standing alone, without the strength of mutual agreement or coöperation. Word from these sections indicates improvement, but we know that no district can make satisfactory progress until there is an organization for agreement on standards, and mutual coöperation in supporting these standards. This may almost be set up as a law of athletic progress.

The encouraging thing about the sixth district is the organization of two new local associations. One, the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, is composed of Colorado College, Colorado School of Mines, Colorado Agricultural College, Denver University, the University of Utah and the University of Colorado.

The other organization is the new Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association. A letter from one correspondent gives the situation in Texas so clearly that I shall incorporate the body of the letter here for record, without giving the name of the author.

"I am sending you a summary of the athletic history of the last two years. The beginning of the year 1909 found the colleges and universities of this section without any satisfactory athletic organization. The Southwestern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, of which the University of Oklahoma, Washington University of St. Louis, and a number of Texas institutions were members, was practically dead. The great distances separating the members and the cost of attending a meeting of the Association, made it almost impossible to get a quorum. Meetings were held irregularly and with long intervals between them, and finally ceased altogether. . . .

"In the spring of 1909 representatives of the institutions of collegiate rank in Texas met and agreed to organize a new association, to be called the Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and a committee was appointed to prepare a constitution. In September of the same year, organization was effected by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. But the hastily adopted constitution proved to be weak and unsatisfactory, so for this or other reasons the athletic authorities of several institutions refused to become members of the association. Contracts for the coming football season had been signed before the association had been formed, and members of the association were obliged to play games in accordance with the terms of their contracts, the rules of the association being simply ignored. This practically destroyed the usefulness of the association and what little influence it had. Some institutions took advantage of this chaotic state of affairs to practice fraud. Questions of eligibility arose

and disputing and quarreling became the order of the day. This condition was prevalent everywhere. The whole state was in a constant turmoil throughout this college year. It may be safely said that that season was the most troubled and unsatisfactory in the history of athletics in Texas.

"The situation was intolerable and it produced its own antidote. Every self-respecting sportsman became disgusted, and there came a general cry for clean athletics. The reform wave swept over the entire state. As a result all the important institutions of the state joined the Association and set to work to improve it. The constitution was amended until it had some pretensions to respectability, and now compares favorably with those of other associations of equal importance. The Association is now exercising a powerful influence throughout the state. The members of this Association are:

"Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station; Austin College, Sherman; Baylor University, Waco; Daniel Baker College, Brownwood; Fort Worth Polytechnic Institute, Fort Worth; Southwestern University, Georgetown; Texas Christian University, Fort Worth; Trinity University, Waxahatchie; University of Texas, Austin.

"During the football season just passed a much better spirit has prevailed, and, in general, athletic conditions in the Association and state were incomparably better than during the previous year, and in my opinion better than ever before. In the colleges there is apparent a decided tendency towards cleaner sport and higher ideals, and a marked improvement in the spirit shown by the student bodies. This tendency is supported by a pretty strong and general public sentiment in the same direction.

"The prospects for a continuation of the present conditions are bright."

The regulations of both these associations are distinctly behind those of the older Middle Western Conferences but each is looking forward to setting the standards higher.

It is to be regretted that both these associations allow summer baseball players to participate on intercollegiate teams, especially at this critical time when we are gaining some recognition for athletics as an educational force as distinct from the older and prevalent specialized, commercialized, championship, record-breaking type of athletics, developed and fostered through the influence of the spectator, who in this newer move gains a complete victory.

My correspondents give no data of note on injuries. Neither were comments on the new rules in football general. Some felt the changes helpful, some doubted any permanent betterment, and in one or two sections opposition to the American game, as a legitimate college game, has become firmly fixed.

Prof. George W. Ehler of the University of Wisconsin reported that he had investigated the causes of fatalities in football during the past season as reported in the newspapers. Of the seven deaths of college men, he found that four had died from injuries received in a previous season; one had died from pneumonia following a comparatively slight injury in football; one had died as the result of a foul blow administered by an opponent in a game, and only one had died of direct injury received in the game itself as played under the new rules. Professor Ehler was requested to make a similar investigation each year in the future and report to the Association.

At the request of the president, Mr. Castleman reported as to the athletic situation in Colorado, showing that the situation was improving there and that there was more and more tendency toward the assumption of control over athletics by faculties or faculty conferences.

Prof. A. S. Wright of the Case School of Applied Science spoke on the control of athletics in Ohio, stating that that district of the country was far in advance of the East in its regulation of college athletics.

The following report was read by the secretary, giving the result of inquiries sent to the several colleges:

#### REPLIES TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGES BY THE INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Replies to the questions sent out by the Association were received from seventy-five institutions as follows:

1. Are the football rules in their present form satisfactory? If not, what improvements would you suggest?

Fifty colleges replied that the rules are satisfactory; six, that they are better than the previous rules. Seventeen colleges suggested various modifications in the rules. Eight of them are in favor of removing the twenty-yard restriction from the forward pass. One is in favor of abolishing the forward pass, and one of not allowing it over the line of scrimmage. Ten of the colleges favor the abolition of the twenty-yard zone in the case of the on-side kick; five, that something should be done to make it possible for a team within the twenty-yard line to score, suggesting that the distance to be gained between downs be shortened or that one man may be allowed to help the runner through the line, or that the defense be weakened in some way, or that crawling be allowed. Three colleges are not in favor of the rule dividing the game into four quarters. Three colleges are opposed to the rule forbidding the flying tackle, one of them suggesting that the tackle be allowed, at least when two men are

running in the same direction. Two colleges think the scoring system should be modified, inasmuch as the scores do not now give an accurate estimate as to the relative strength of teams. One suggestion in this line is that a placement goal should count two points. Two colleges consider the rules too complicated for a successful game. One college thinks too many officials are required and a number comment adversely on the prices charged for officials. Another suggestion is that there is too much premium on a heavy back field; another, that too much burden now rests with the offense. Still another suggests the possible removal of the defense entirely. One college proposes to allow no line shifts nor interchange between the line and backs, unless for kicking. One college favors the substitution of the English game; another, the total abolition of the game. There is a complaint from one college that some of the new rules are already dead letters, especially the rule against the flying tackle. Detailed suggestions have been received from Washington and Jefferson College, Dickinson College and Phillips Andover Academy, which will be turned over to the Rules Committee for their consideration.

2. Should coaching be limited to faculty, alumni and undergraduates?

In this connection it might be stated that colleges composing the Missouri Valley Conference have such a rule and enforce it, and that the Pacific Northwestern Intercollegiate Conference, while all the members have paid coaches, are discussing this question at a meeting this week.

Replying to the above question, forty-six colleges answered in the affirmative. Five others favored limiting the coaching to members of the faculty only. Seven consider the proposition an ideal one, but not at present feasible. Twelve colleges vote no to the question. One college, which employs a faculty coach, comments on the disadvantage to which they are exposed in that their team, not having been coached in "dirty work," is handicapped when meeting other colleges that are so coached. It should be noted that the personal element may color some of the replies. For instance, reports received in which the reply is in the negative to the above question, are in some cases at least signed by coaches not alumni of the reporting college.

3. Have the new rules been satisfactorily enforced this year?

Twenty-seven colleges report in the affirmative, one of them making exception as regards the rule against the flying tackle. Twenty-three colleges report that the rules are fairly well enforced, four of them complaining as to lax enforcement in the case of the flying tackle, and one or two making the same complaint in the matter of the rule against helping the runner. On the whole, fifty of the colleges reporting were at least fairly well

satisfied with the work of the officials. Three others report that the officials did not do well at the beginning of the season, but improved when the rules became better understood. Seven colleges report that the work of the officials was not satisfactory, without giving details, and eight others find fault in certain particulars. One states that it would be impossible for any set of officials to enforce the rules. Another says that the rules are difficult to enforce because of the multiplication of details, and a third complains that the officials misunderstood many of the rules. A fourth thinks the referee and umpire have too much to do; a fifth, that the officials were slow in signaling that the ball was dead, the result being that piling on the runner was allowed. One of the reports, signed by a prominent coach, expresses the opinion that the officials were too strict in the matter of the use of hands and off-side play and not strict enough on kneeling, piling up, crawling and unnecessary roughness. One college considers the system of selecting officials to have a tendency to produce a class of unnecessarily highly paid umpires, whose interest in their work is not governed by pure love of sport. Seven or eight colleges complain of the high charge of officials, which seems to be prohibitive in some small colleges. In some of the western states it appears that no good coaches are to be had except at a heavy expense in the case of officials brought in from other sections of the country.

4. Are the rules on amateurism in baseball enforced in your locality?

This question was worded unfortunately, since it is not possible to say with exactness whether the rules are enforced in a given locality or not. It would have been better to have phrased the question so as to apply to the institution reporting. In New England, for instance, about half the colleges try to enforce amateur rules strictly and others do not. Thirty-five colleges reported that they were enforcing the rules, and nine others that they were enforcing them fairly well; two others, that they were enforcing them, except as regards summer ball. These forty-six colleges apparently approve of strict amateur rules. Eighteen colleges reported that the rules were not being enforced in their locality, and four others that they were not being enforced strictly. One other college reported that the rules were being enforced better than previously.

5. What is your solution of the summer ball problem?

It appears from the replies to this question that twenty-nine colleges allow summer ball, though in some cases with certain restrictions. Twenty-three colleges forbid summer ball, or at least playing ball in the summer for money. One college offers as a solution of the problem that the game should be abolished if the rules against summer ball cannot be enforced. Another college recommends that the game of baseball in colleges be

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abandoned since it has proved impossible to enforce the rule. One institution in the Association has already dropped baseball because summer ball and professionalism could not be eliminated. One institution thinks that the question will settle itself with the growth of the principles of amateurism, while another recommends a solution of the problem through state or sectional agreements working toward amateurism.

Voted to print the above report in the Proceedings of the meeting.

### OTHER COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Various other committee reports were presented as follows:

#### I. REPORT OF THE BASKET BALL RULES COMMITTEE.

The Collegiate Basket Ball Rules Committee can report progress.

Your committee is carrying out the lines laid down in 1908, and the members of the committee feel that results are being attained.

The game is steadily gaining in popularity and the collegiate rules are gaining throughout the country. More and more teams each year are playing the collegiate rules, i.e., more teams other than college and school teams.

The crusade of the rules committee against roughness is bearing fruit. Legislation has been aimed at plays which tend to make roughness, such as dribbling and close-guarding. Legislation has aimed to make the game fast, but clean.

The rules committee is continuing the work of developing officials. It is the opinion of the rules committee that the future of basket ball lies almost entirely with the official. Incompetent officials mar the game from every standpoint—player and spectator. The committee realizes that it is not easy to officiate a game of basket ball, and, with that end in view, the committee is doing all in its power to educate officials. New men are being constantly developed and standards of older officials being raised by means of interpretation meetings held annually at three different places in the country, and by means of correspondence.

Interpretation meetings have been held during the present month at Chicago, New York and in the Missouri valley. Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft of Chicago University, who was at the June meeting elected chairman of the Rules Committee, presided at both the New York and Chicago meetings.

The New York meeting was attended by some fifty captains, players, coaches and officials.



The meeting at Chicago was more heavily attended, due possibly to the fact that the collegiate rules are making new friends each year in the Middle West.

The rules committee has prepared a blank which it requests each college team to fill out after every game played, giving comment on the work of officials. It is the idea of the rules committee in this way to get at the weakness of its officials and to correct this weakness by correspondence with the official in question. These blanks will be distributed to the colleges from three centers: i.e., from the office of Dr. James Naismith, Kansas University, Lawrence, Kansas, from the office of Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, Bartlett Gymnasium, University of Chicago, and from the office of Ralph Morgan, 506 Crozer Building, Philadelphia. The rules committee is most anxious to have every college team send in for a supply of these blanks, and urges that all colleges cooperate in this work of developing good officials.

Naturally members of the rules committee cannot see every game played by a college team, but if a report of every game is received from both teams in a game, a more or less accurate idea of the work of the official can be obtained.

So, again, the rules committee requests you to instruct the manager of your basket ball team to send six cents for postage to the committee member nearest him for a supply of these blanks.

The rules committee is glad to report an association of officials in the Middle West, showing that the officials themselves are alive to the importance of keeping in touch with changes and interpretations of the rules. The committee would recommend that officials in every section of the country get together and organize for this purpose.

For the game itself, as stated above, we feel that it is making rapid strides in popularity. It is especially developing in the South, where new teams are put forth each year.

The game as it will be played this winter has not been radically changed since 1908. The work of your committee has been rather along the lines of smoothing the understanding of certain interpretations of the rules. The rules themselves the committee believes to be in good shape.

The most serious difficulty which is now presenting itself to your rules committee is the difference in the interpretation of certain rules in the different sections of the country. Unfortunately, the East interprets certain rules somewhat differently from the West, and it is along the line of unifying interpretations that your committee is working hardest at the present time. There is a prospect of some intersectional games this winter, which should help in this direction.

Largely through the influence of certain members of the rules

committee an Intercollegiate League has been formed in the East, consisting of five teams—Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Yale. Your committee feels that this League will have a good influence on basket ball in the East. Already one game has been played and great enthusiasm was manifest.

In concluding this report, your committee feels that it would not be proper to omit mention of the loss of two influential members, due to the resignation of Mr. R. B. Hyatt and Lieut. Joseph W. Stilwell. Mr. Hyatt of Yale was, from 1904 until the June meeting, chairman of the rules committee. It is largely through Mr. Hyatt's efforts that the rules committee was organized, and his influence on the game of basket ball will be long felt. Lieut. Stilwell has been a member of the committee for three years. He is regarded as one of the best officials in the country and an authority on rules. The resignation of these two members is a distinct loss to the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

RALPH MORGAN, *Secretary,*

*Collegiate Basket Ball Rules Committee.*

By vote of the Association the above report was accepted and adopted.

## II. REPORT OF THE FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE.

It gives me pleasure to report that in accordance with the custom of previous years your committee, elected at the last meeting, again joined forces with what is known as the "Old Rules Committee," the two being amalgamated into the "American Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee," and that they worked together throughout the year in perfect harmony and accord.

As you well recollect, the situation in regard to football among the American colleges and preparatory schools one year ago at this time had reached a stage beyond any doubt the most critical in its history. During the preceding football season an unprecedentedly large number of serious accidents had occurred and, in addition, several fatalities had taken place on teams of first calibre, so that the dangerous elements in the game of football as then played were brought very prominently and forcibly to the attention of parents, university authorities and the public at large.

A general outcry was raised on all sides against the dangerous features in American football and it became evident that unless the rules of our greatest and most popular ~~intercollegiate~~ sport could be so revised that the liability to serious and fatal accidents

would be reduced to a minimum and practically eliminated, the game might have to be abolished altogether.

On the floor of this meeting many of the delegates—among them college presidents and men of wide influence—emphasized the vital necessity of surrounding the players with every possible safeguard under the rules and clearly pointed out that unless this could be done the American game of football was doomed. It, therefore, resulted that when the committee convened early last February to take up the revision of the rules it was with a feeling of heavy responsibility and a determination to do all in its power to eliminate the dangerous elements and make the game more safe.

Meetings of the whole committee in two days' session were held once a month in New York or Philadelphia at considerable personal sacrifice, from early in February until late in May.

During the early sessions progress was slow and sometimes discouraging. Time and again the committee revised and radically changed its own work but the goal of greatest safety in the play was kept constantly in mind until the rules under which the game was conducted last fall were finally agreed upon.

Under the old game one of the most dangerous features was mass play—particularly the heavy mass play off the tackle. To prevent this it was decided to require that the team playing on the offense should maintain at all times seven men on the line of scrimmage, to prohibit entirely all pushing and pulling of the man carrying the ball—one of the fundamental, vital and time-honored practices under the old rules—and to abolish all interlocked interference.

Had no other changes than these been introduced the danger of injuries would have been immeasurably reduced. But the committee went far deeper. It was recognized that a common source of danger existed in body-checking the man about to receive a forward pass when his eyes were on the ball and his hands were in the air so that he could not protect himself. A rule was therefore devised making it illegal for either side to block the man attempting to catch a forward pass, and a zone of twenty yards was prescribed, beyond which the ball could not be thrown.

To minimize the danger to backs on the defense in attempting to secure the ball on an "on-side kick," in the face of oncoming rushes, it was ruled that a kicked ball which had struck the ground must go at least twenty yards beyond the line of scrimmage before the offensive rushes could be adjudged on-side.

The diving tackle was eliminated by passing a rule forbidding the tackler to leave the ground with both feet before he had touched the man carrying the ball.

Crawling with the ball, a well-recognized form of danger, was prevented by attaching to it a severe penalty.

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It was further provided that when the ball was kicked neither side should be allowed to block or in any way interfere with an opponent in the zone stretching for twenty yards beyond the line of scrimmage.

All the above changes which I have enumerated were devised simply and solely to surround the players with greater safeguards against accident and injury, and I have no hesitation in saying that when these rules are strictly enforced they fully accomplish their object.

There was still another measure for the further protection of players which the committee thought it wise to adopt. It was recognized that injuries most often occur when a player became overtired and exhausted. To prevent this three changes were introduced. In the first place the playing time for the whole game was shortened ten minutes; in the second place a rest period of three minutes was introduced in the middle of each half, and in the third place a rule was passed making it possible to take a man out of the game at any time when he became tired and needed a rest, and put him back into the game again at the beginning of any subsequent quarter. In addition to these, other changes were also incorporated, having to do more particularly with the technique of play, rather than the elements of danger. On all sides the consensus of opinion seems to agree that the game under the new rules has been made comparatively safe and reasonably free from danger. That all possibilities of injuries whatever can be eliminated from football is not to be expected, any more than it can be eliminated from other manly, virile sports. But the excessive danger which previously existed and to which the public and those interested in the welfare of college players and school boys rightfully objected, has been overcome. If I may be permitted to quote an experience which has come directly under my own personal observation, I should like to mention the effect of the new rules on injuries among the football players at the University of Minnesota. During the fall of 1909 in every game of the season after the first two minor contests had been played, one or more of the regular 'Varsity men sustained a serious injury which required his removal from the game and kept him out of play all the way from two weeks to the remainder of the season.

During the fall of 1910 not a single man was taken out of a game on account of injury until the final game of the season. In this game one man had his knee seriously hurt. This single injury was entirely unnecessary and was the direct result of an infraction of the rule forbidding tackling of men going down the field on a kick while in the neutral twenty-yard zone. In two of the important contests on this schedule the eleven men who began

the game played through to the end without a substitution being made.

I believe that this experience which I have cited is not unique and that many others can give similar testimony.

Under the present rules a great responsibility is thrown upon the officials, not, however, greater than the high calibre men who fill these positions can reasonably and properly sustain. It should, however, be well understood that men who are to fill these important places have a duty to the American public which they should not hold lightly. They should prepare themselves for office by a careful, continuous, deep study of the rules until every feature is completely mastered and all decisions can be correctly rendered without hesitation. They should likewise go into regular light training in preparation for the football season so that they may be quick men, fast runners and efficient workers. Such men should be duly appreciated and receive a high rate of compensation.

The committee has striven hard and earnestly to carry out your instructions and when they have fallen short of your expectations crave your consideration that the task was one of exceeding difficulty.

H. L. WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*

By vote of the Association the above report was accepted and adopted.

### III. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRACK ATHLETICS.

We submit herewith the report of the Committee on Track and Field Athletics. On investigation, your committee found that there were really only five sets of rules governing track athletics in the United States: viz., the rules of the Y. M. C. A. Athletic League, the rules of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association, the rules of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, the rules of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, and the Official Athletic Rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Your committee has worked along the following plan: Mr. Marvel has made a comparative study of the rules governing the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association in connection with the rules of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America and the Official Athletic Rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Mr. Lambeth has made a comparative study of the rules of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America and the Official Athletic Rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Mr. Stagg has made a

comparative study of the rules of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association and the rules governing the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America and the Official Athletic Rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. From these studies your committee has collaborated a set of rules which we believe combines all of the essential points for the government and conduct of track and field games.

From the beginning, your committee conceived that it was inadvisable at this time to plan for the machinery which would be necessary to manage an intercollegiate meet of the Association. We have felt that the committee would fulfill its functions if it provided a set of rules which could be adopted by the individual members of the Association in the conduct of home meets, dual contests with other universities, and serve as rules for competition for groups of colleges in alliance with one another.

In the consideration of our report your committee included laws for the government of all track and field events now in use among our colleges, but has purposely avoided the suggestion of a definite set of events, the order of the events, and the value of points for the winning of places, because of the variation in the practice of different members of this Association.

The usual events in outdoor track and field meets are 100-yard run, 220-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, 1-mile run, 2-mile run, putting the 16-pound shot, throwing the 16-pound hammer, throwing the discus, running high jump, running broad jump and pole vault.

The counting of places varies in dual meets; sometimes only first places count, more often the first two places, and perhaps most often first, second and third places, in which case points count five for first place, three for second, and one for third. In intercollegiate meets between several colleges it is customary to count four places, and your committee has phrased the laws governing the events on that basis, e.g. the best four men are selected to compete in the finals of the shot, hammer, discus, broad jump, high jump, and pole vault.

The order of events also is another question of wide variation. Your committee would suggest that several different orders of events, particularly for the track events, should be made out, and be submitted to the members of this Association for a vote and that the Association formally adopt that order of events which appears to the majority of its members as the best.

In some respects your committee has departed somewhat from common practice. Particularly is this true in the reduction of the number of tries allowed in the running high jump and the pole vault. It is our belief, growing out of many years of experience in coaching and in conducting meets, that two trials at each height in these events present a fair test of a competitor's

ability. At the same time, it will reduce these events to a normal test of skill rather than overemphasize endurance, and will take away the disagreeable features of these most interesting events.

Your committee would recommend that there be a permanent committee of three appointed on track and field athletics whose duty should be: First, to receive and present to the Association all suggestions for changes or modifications of rules pertaining to track and field athletics.

Second, that the function of this committee should further be to pass on new records, the application for which must be presented on appropriate blanks duly made out according to a regularly prescribed form and according to stipulations to be decided upon.

Third, there shall be recognized assistants appointed to aid this committee, one for each of the several different districts of the Association. It shall be the duty of these assistants to secure the records of all track meets held by members of the Association in their districts, copies of which are to be forwarded to the chairman of the permanent committee on suitable blanks furnished for this purpose.

Fourth, it shall be the duty of the committee on records to attend to the publishing of all the official records for different track and field events, and also the summaries of the various meets held by members of this Association in an official hand book according to the discretion of the executive committee.

Your committee would recommend that if this plan is adopted such permanent committee should be composed of specialists in track and field athletics.

Respectfully submitted,

A. A. STAGG,  
F. W. MARVEL,  
W. A. LAMBETH.

[For a proposed set of Laws of Athletics, see Appendix, page 71.]

On recommendation of the executive committee, it was voted to accept the above report and to appoint as a standing committee on track athletics A. A. Stagg, F. W. Marvel and W. A. Lambeth, with power to carry out the regulations contained in the above report.

#### IV. REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD ON OFFICIALS.

The season just closed has been a remarkable one in many ways. The most important advance has been in the increased number of institutions which have availed themselves of the ser-

vices of the Board. In addition, the control of officials both as to efficiency and also coöperation with the work of the Board has been greatly enhanced.

The Board is now at the close of its fifth season and the extending of its powers and benefits beyond its own jurisdiction is a matter for favorable comment. Beginning with a dozen institutions in 1906, the Board now controls in great measure the football officiating of over fifty colleges, besides almost forty other institutions (such as schools, technical institutions, etc.), all within the geographical jurisdiction originally mapped out. This jurisdiction comprises the Northeastern Atlantic states, west to the Ohio river, south to Washington, D. C. Outside of the jurisdiction, six colleges have this year used the services of the Board with satisfactory results. The Board has made appointments for a total of 290 games; the number of officials finally appointed was 830; while the number of appointments, including changes, approximated between nine hundred and one thousand. About forty colleges have given to the Board practically their entire list of games, and only three games have been left entirely to the mutual arrangement of the institutions concerned. Eighteen new colleges have come under the jurisdiction of the Board for the first time this year, the number of states represented within the Board's jurisdiction being thirteen and the total number of states having institutions who have used the services of the Board being seventeen. The total fees paid by colleges (including Freshman games) amount to \$18,365. The total fees paid by schools and other institutions amount to \$1,120. The approximate expense list for college games is \$5,435, for schools and other institutions \$260, making a total expense list of \$5,695. This means, therefore, that the Board has had a certain charge over the spending of \$25,180. The number of officials on the last list issued by the Board was 251, of whom thirty-four dropped from the list on account of coaching, business or other reasons; four men were added to the list, and since the list was printed, fifty-one new officials have applied for admission to the list.

The largest number of appointments for one man was eleven games; only fifty-one officials were not used at all by the Board; twenty-four of the officials had eight or more games, thirty-four had five to eight, and the rest had games varying in number from one to five. The longest distance traveled by any one official was 800 miles; the largest total amount received by any one official in fees was \$615.

The administrative work of the Board might be summed up under four heads: first, the preliminary work of winter and spring, which includes the correspondence with colleges and the placing of men on the official list; second, the formal notifications to colleges in June, whereby the Board may receive information



as to schedules, fees, and desires in regard to the choice of officials; third, the actual work of appointment (which takes place in the summer time); fourth, the actual notifications to officials of their appointments, the notifications to colleges of the men appointed for their games, the changes to be made, and the other necessary business connected with such things. Outside of the actual office duties, the Board has taken charge of the interpretation meeting in New York City, which always precedes the football season, the sending out of the interpretations and the irregular, but rather heavy, correspondence in connection with the spreading of information in regard to the work of the Board itself.

The secretary, upon advice from the chairman of the Board, wrote an illustrated article in the November issue of *The Intercollegiate*, which greatly helped to increase the interest and understanding in the Board's work.

The following general recommendations might be made, in order to increase the efficiency of the work:

To make the office for administrative work a permanent one, with a permanent office and permanent duties.

To put the work of the Board on a better financial basis, in order to increase the facility for doing the work that is necessary.

To enlarge the work of the Board, so that it may more efficiently aid the Rules Committee in its work.

To accomplish the above at a minimum expense by the establishing of local conferences to facilitate official appointment.

It may be of interest to append the following unsought testimonial from Mr. Camp, whose opinion carries so much football weight, given in one of his official *résumés*:

"The Central Board of Officials demonstrated once more its remarkable and continuing value to the sport. No one who attended the annual interpretation meeting of officials and coaches in New York (where over three hundred were present) or the similar one held in Cleveland (where over two hundred were present) could help being impressed with the serious earnestness of these men who handled the games and upon whose decisions hangs the issue of victory or defeat, as well as the still more important point of the standing of the game itself as a fair, square sport. Dr. Babbitt, the chairman of this Board, and his assistant, Mr. Seiler, have been indefatigable in their efforts, with the result that the detail and organization have brought the general arrangement to a high state of efficiency. And it is well that this is so, for otherwise the officials would be unable to stand against such specious arguments as are advanced by the coaches for letting infringements pass unnoticed.

"This Board has always been ready to render assistance to all who have called upon it. It has been a wonderful aid to spread-

ing the doctrine of good officials for all games, and to strict enforcement, not alone of the letter of the law, but of the spirit as well, and the game owes much to these officials; much of its progress in true spirit of fair play, much in its general standards. Hence it is all the more important that those who make the rules should bear in mind that they must in some way simplify these rules in justice to the now overworked and overworried official."

JAMES A. BABBITT, *Chairman*.  
C. LINN SEILER, *Secretary*.

Prof. Arthur G. Smith reported on the methods employed for securing proper football officials in Iowa, and Dr. R. G. Clapp made a similar report for the Missouri valley.

### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

On recommendation of the executive committee, it was voted to amend the regulation adopted at the last session concerning institutions whose dues are unpaid, so as to give power to the executive committee to drop from the roll of members, after due warning, institutions whose dues are unpaid for two years.

On recommendation of the executive committee, it was voted that Dr. Paul C. Phillips be appointed as a representative of the colleges on the executive committee of the Athletic Research Society, and also to serve on a committee for coöperation in an educational campaign for the principles of amateurism; also that Dr. Paul C. Phillips, Prof. T. F. Moran and Director W. N. Golden be appointed a committee to coöperate with committees from other bodies to study the problems of amateurism.

On recommendation of the executive committee, it was voted that a committee be appointed to consider and report at the next meeting on the feasibility and desirability of arranging for a publication representing the Association. The president appointed as such committee, Dr. J. H. McCurdy, Prof. George L. Meylan and Prof. F. W. Nicolson.

Notice having been given that an amendment to the constitution would be proposed at this meeting, changing the name of the Association to read "The National Intercollegiate Athletic Association," a further amendment was offered to make the name of the Association "The National Collegiate Athletic Association." The second amendment was carried and the change in name was voted unanimously. Article I. of the constitution, therefore, reads as follows: "The name of this Association shall be The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

Due notice having been given of a proposed amendment of Section 2, Article IV. in the constitution, the change was made

by a unanimous vote to read as follows: "The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer (these two offices may be held by the same person), and an executive committee consisting of the President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, one member from each of the districts above named, and one member from each local league or conference of colleges whose membership consists of at least seven colleges, four or more of them being members of this Association. The member to represent the league shall be elected annually by the league and shall be a representative in the league of a college that belongs to this Association. One person may represent both a district and a local league on the executive committee."

The executive committee reported that they had considered the report of the committee on proper administration of college athletics, which was presented at the last annual meeting, and at the request of the executive committee, Prof. S. W. Beyer offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"It is the sense of the National Collegiate Athletic Association that coaching and training be confined to the regular members of the teaching staff, employed by the governing board of the institution, for the full academic year; and further that athletics be made a regular department, or, combined with physical education, constitute a regular department, and receive the same consideration and be given equal responsibility and be held to the same accountability as any other department in the college or university."

#### APPOINTMENT OF RULES COMMITTEES.

The executive committee nominated the following committee on Basket Ball Rules, and they were unanimously elected: Mr. A. H. Sharpe, Yale University; Mr. Ralph Morgan, University of Pennsylvania; Mr. Harry A. Fisher, Columbia University; Lieut. P. D. Glassford, United States Military Academy; Dr. J. E. Raycroft, University of Chicago; Dr. James Naismith, University of Kansas; Mr. Oswald Tower, Williams College.

The executive committee nominated the following to serve as Football Rules Committee for 1911: Dr. H. L. Williams, University of Minnesota; Dr. James A. Babbitt, Haverford College; Mr. E. K. Hall, Dartmouth College; Lieut. V. W. Cooper, United States Military Academy; Prof. W. L. Dudley, Vanderbilt University; Prof. C. W. Savage, Oberlin College; Prof. S. C. Williams, State University of Iowa.

The following nominations were made from the floor: G. S. Warner, J. H. McCurdy, Dr. Newton.

A ballot was taken and the nominees of the executive committee were declared elected, the election being by vote later made unanimous.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The report of the nominating committee was presented and adopted as follows:

#### PRESIDENT.

Captain Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A.

#### VICE PRESIDENT.

Professor Arthur G. Smith, University of Iowa.

#### SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University.

#### DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES.

First District, Professor H. G. Chase, Tufts College.

Second District, Dr. G. L. Meylan, Columbia University.

Third District, Professor W. C. Riddick, North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Fourth District, Professor G. W. Ehler, University of Wisconsin.

Fifth District, Dr. R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska.

Sixth District, Professor George Norlin, University of Colorado.

It was voted to express to the management of the Hotel Astor the thanks of the Association for the courtesies extended to the Association and for the very comfortable and satisfactory accommodations furnished.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet at the call of the executive committee.

FRANK W. NICOLSON, *Secretary*.

## PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

### I. THE INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

CAPTAIN PALMER E. PIERCE, U. S. A., LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

The formation of The Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States was due to a condition of collegiate athletics, the agitation concerning which finally culminated in a largely attended meeting of representatives of institutions of learning in this city in 1905. It seemed to those present at this first gathering that there was a real necessity for a national organization to direct, and in a measure to control, athletics in the universities and colleges of this country. For this purpose this Association was formed.

The ideals of this organization are authoritatively and explicitly set forth in Article II. of its constitution, namely: "Its object shall be the regulation and supervision of college athletics throughout the United States in order that the athletic activities in the colleges and universities may be maintained on an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and high purpose of education."

The method of control is as set forth in Article VIII. of the constitution, namely: "The colleges and universities enrolled in this Association severally agree to take control of student athletic sports as far as may be necessary to maintain in them a high standard of personal honor, eligibility and fair play and to remedy whatever abuses may exist."

From the above articles it appears that the basic ideas of this society are, high standards of personal honor, eligibility and fair play, and home rule.

It is a great pleasure to report that, as time passes this Association meets with growing approval. In 1906, 39 universities and colleges were members; 1907, 49; 1908, 57, and 1909, 67. This year the membership has grown to 76.

Among the institutions that have joined during the past year are: Grinnell College, Mount Union College, Connecticut Agricultural College, Carnegie Technical Schools, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Manhattan College, University of Wisconsin, Western Reserve University.

The number of students represented here today then is well over the 100,000 mark.

We welcome the coöperation of our new members, and trust that the delegates present for the first time will become our most ardent partisans.

On account of its really national character and, incidentally, to secure a more distinctive name, it is proposed to call this organization in future "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

As our purposes and methods become more widely known it is thought that every institution in the country having any athletic influence will become either a full, joint or associate member. It does seem that the importance of proper direction and control of athletics in and among our colleges should be patent to every educator. Some are slow, however, to accept the idea that a national organization is necessary, but it is believed that within a few years all will join in this effort to make the best of the educational features of college athletics. Without a doubt it will be a great thing for this country, when all the boys and young men are filled with a love for personal participation in pure athletics, and play sports *knowing that it is better to lose fairly than to win unfairly*. If we can encourage the great mass of youth of this land to take part in manly games in a rational and gentlemanly manner, we will have done much for their moral and physical well being. Since over 50 per cent of the successful men are college graduates, what a wonderful field this is in which to work for the national welfare!

If we succeed in eradicating the "*win at any cost spirit*" on college athletic fields, the civic life of this country undoubtedly will be wonderfully benefited.

#### WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION DURING 1910.

Your executive committee held meetings January 2 and December 28, 1910. Its labors have been carried on largely by correspondence. The proceedings and the addresses of the last annual meeting were duly published and widely distributed. The delegates present assisted in getting our ideals before the student bodies after their return to college duties, by word of mouth and by articles in the college papers and periodicals. I cannot urge you too strongly to continue this advertisement of our aims and ideals. The National Association must largely depend upon you to act as independent agents to carry on the propaganda for sane and well-controlled college athletics. Please say or write a word whenever opportunity offers in explanation of our purposes and methods or in favor of our ideals of purer, more rational, and more widely participated in college athletics. The Sage Foundation published Chancellor Day's excellent address to the Association last year.

The importance of the work done by the Football Rules Committee cannot be overestimated. This Committee had a difficult situation to face and it is a gratification to know how well they accomplished their task. The playing rules for the past season were not perfect by any means. The game, however, was very

much improved and we hope to see the work perfected before another season. Our thanks are due to all those who gave so much attention and time to this most important formulation of play rules.

Your Basket Ball Rules Committee has also progressed towards a better code for this sport. The game has developed in the right direction during the past two years and the gentlemen who are on the Basket Ball Rules Committee are urged to continue their efforts toward a cleaner, less rough and better controlled game.

We again emphasize the necessity of careful faculty control of this sport. College teams should play only college teams and avoid contests under different rules than those of this Association. This Association should assist all organized and well-directed efforts to enforce the rules of amateurism.

Your Committee on Amateurism has been struggling with this important subject during the past year in conjunction with one from the Amateur Athletic Research Society. The importance of the subject of amateurism is becoming greater on account of the complexity of modern life and the close relations that now exist between athletic loving people. It is especially evident that England and her Colonies are struggling with this important question as well as ourselves. It might seem to most of us an easy thing to define an amateur but it appears a satisfactory definition has not yet been discovered.

An important report was submitted at the last annual meeting on the proper control of collegiate athletics. Decided steps in advance are being made by many of our allied institutions. The trend seems to be more and more in the direction of thorough faculty control. Without it the best results seem impossible. Careful attention to the reports of the district representatives to be made this afternoon is requested. The athletic trend among our colleges will be clearly indicated by them.

The summer baseball question is still with us. As shown by the investigation made under the direction of this Association some three years ago, this is a matter that calls for most serious thought and effort. This Association does not frown upon the playing of this game for money by students, but it does object to such students concealing the fact in order to take part in inter-collegiate contests. It is better to permit the practice openly than to half-heartedly attempt to enforce the rules of amateurism, knowing that the attempt causes subterfuge and deception. The moral side of this issue is undoubtedly most serious because the temptation to conceal professionalism is so great and so prevalent.

The Committee on Track Athletics will submit recommendations this afternoon. The necessity for uniform track rules and for some satisfactory method of keeping official records seems apparent. It may be thought wise for this organization to invite

the Intercollegiate Association, which has been controlling the annual track meets, to affiliate with it. By doing so uniform track rules could be secured, records made could be officially kept, and the selection and control of the college athletes to take part in the great Olympic contests could be influenced by an authoritative body.

The effort to form local conferences is slowly succeeding. One has been formed in the Southwest, including the state of Texas, and another is forming in the South Atlantic states.

#### THE FUTURE OF THIS ASSOCIATION.

This Association will last so long as the necessity for an organized national effort to benefit college athletics exists, and so long as it is run on unselfish, common sense lines. It seems apparent that the necessity will persist for many years to come in this not fully developed country of ours, and it is hoped that its affairs will continue to be run along the same lines that have proved so successful in the past. With its every member imbued with a desire to help others as well as himself a long future filled with possibilities of useful, practical work is assured.

## II. THE CHRONICLE OF THE AMATEUR SPIRIT.

PROF. R. TAIT MCKENZIE, M. D., UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

There is a saying in Ireland that the cows of Connaught have long tails, which being interpreted means that distance in time or space tends to glorify an event and to magnify and make heroic the commonplace and the actual; and one has but to read two stories by different writers of a football game, a prize fight or a political meeting to realize how conflicting are the impressions of actual eye witnesses.

But accounts of events rescued from oblivion by the poet, the traveler and the historian can throw light on conditions that must have been present, however idealized or distorted the story may be, and may help to illuminate the real story of athletic competition among amateurs in Greece, about which there has been woven such a network of romance. For a definition of the spirit that should actuate the gentleman amateur in his dealings with his opponents, one might well go back to the Greek word *Aidos*, for which the exact English equivalent is hard to find, but which is opposed to both insolence and servility, that, while it puts into a man's heart the thrill and joy of the fight, restrains him from using his strength like a brute or from cringing to a superior force; that wins for him honor and respect, in victory or defeat, instead of terror from the weak and contempt from the strong.



It includes that scrupulous respect for personal honor and fairness that would make a team elect to risk a probable defeat rather than win through the services of those who do not come within the spirit of a gentleman's agreement. It is that spirit of modesty and dignity that obeys the law, even if the decision seems unjust, instead of piercing the air with protestations.

"*Aidos* is stolen away by secret gains," says Pindar; and so in our own day is the spirit of amateurism in constant danger from the insidious commercialism that threatens it, by making appear plausible and right the most flagrant forms of lying and deceit. With *Aidos* in the hearts of the competitors, a sport that at first sight seems rough and brutal becomes a school for those manly virtues of self-control, courage, and generosity; without it the same game is but an opportunity to display malignant spite and brutality or to vent the meanness of a vengeful nature, however high we pile up law upon law padded with parentheses and fortified with footnotes.

It is this spirit of honorable and manly competition that we want to see pervading our whole national life, for it is on the two great Anglo-Saxon races that the spirit of competitive sport has descended from the Greeks.

We live in an atmosphere of physical endeavor and accomplishment and we work in the spirit that has been responsible for the two greatest tasks of the nineteenth century, the spreading of civilization, law and order, to the uttermost parts of Egypt, India, Africa, Cuba, and the Philippines, and the development of unrivaled natural resources and the building up of a prodigious prosperity. It was the sporting spirit that carried Leonard Wood and his associates through their battle with smallpox and yellow fever in Cuba, and he describes it very much as he would the strategy of a game of football; and one has but to talk with the engineers or medical staff on the Panama canal to see how much they enjoy their contest with nature and disease.

In comparing the attitude of the average Anglo-Saxon youth with that of the Latin, a distinguished French writer says:

"The time spent by the young man in France at a café playing dominos or exchanging experiences is spent by the English or American youth on the river, at tennis, golf, etc., saying only the words necessary for the game. The time spent by the Frenchman in scandal and drink is devoted to the upbuilding of the constitution and the silent, thoughtful contemplation of acts that will build up the prosperity of the individual and the nation."

But organized competitive sport in England and America is of comparatively recent growth. Intercollegiate rowing covers the lifetime of a man scarcely yet four score, and there may be present here today more than one who ran or jumped at the first American intercollegiate track meet; and in his recent book,

called "A Twenty-One Year Fight," Baron Pierre de Coubertin tells his difficulties in founding athletic sports, in our sense of the word, in France and recounts the brief but stormy story of the four modern Olympiads that we owe so much to his initiative.

Behind this short span, in which order is gradually emerging from confusion and conflict, there lie 1200 years of continuous athletic competition held under varying conditions of a nation's youth, growth, strength, decay, and final humiliation. This *Aidos*, of which I have been speaking, has been sometimes burning high and bright like a beacon, sometimes like a flickering torch, almost out, but throughout all that time, never extinguished. There is not a single condition in modern athletics that does not find its parallel in those twelve hundred years.

Do we think that the tramp athlete is a development of American civilization? In B. C. 75, Astylus of Croton, having previously won the stade race and the long race in two successive Olympiads, and so established a great reputation, entered himself as a Syracusan to court favor with the tyrant, Hieron. His enraged townsmen destroyed his statue, banished him, and converted the house they had given him into a common prison.

Were decisions of officials ever disputed? In 332 B. C., Callippus of Athens bribed his opponents to let him win the Pentathlon. The guilty parties were fined and the Athenians sent the orator Hyperides to beg the Eleans who were in charge of the games to remit the fines. His mission failed; they refused to pay and withdrew their entries for the games until they were compelled to give in because the Delphic god refused to give them any answers until the fines were paid. A Delphic god would be a boon at some of our games, both international and at home. Six bronze Zanes were cast from their money, placed at the entrance of the stadium, where every competitor must pass, and adorned with the significant inscription, "Not with money but with speed of foot and strength of body must prizes be won at Olympia."

At certain periods in the history of Greek athletics pot hunting was almost universal. One man boasted of 1500 crowns, which, with the attendant amphoræ of oil and money prizes and rewards, must have kept him in a luxury undreamed of by his modern emulator. Nor was the double cross unknown. At the Isthmian games, a competitor promised his rival 300 drachmæ to let him win. After the race he refused to pay, stating that he would have won anyhow, and the resulting quarrel made a spicy scandal in the athletic circles of the day.

In this long and continuous story of athletics in Greece we can trace four periods:

*First.* The period of unorganized or casual athletic competitions, for which no special training was undertaken; con-

sisting of a rehearsal of the warlike exercises of soldiers on active service, to celebrate or commemorate a feast or a funeral.

*Second.* The period of widespread competition; in running, jumping, boxing, wrestling, throwing the discus and javelin, which all the Greek youths practiced, and the organization of the great athletic festivals at Olympia, Delphi, Nemea, Athens and the Isthmus.

*Third.* The period of high standard of excellence and record breaking. The introduction of training, diet and great specialization and hero worship, which finally resulted in the fourth period.

*Fourth.* The period of professional athletics, paid for by the states, when athletics drifted into the hands of guilds or companies of athletes who traveled about and were merely used as entertainers of the crowd.

In this last period athletic exercises completely lost their hold among the better class of Greeks, who refused to compete with those whom they considered their social inferiors, Alexander of Macedonia saying that he would compete only if they would give him kings for his competitors.

These periods can be traced with comparative ease, for we have a people homogeneous and self-contained, comparatively uninfluenced by other nations whom they either considered as barbarians or fought against to preserve their national integrity.

In America we have all these periods mixed up and fused in the crucible of our developing national life, and our intolerance of tradition, our eager alertness and haste, tempt us often to repeat either from ignorance or from over-confidence the needless mistakes that have been paid for so dearly by those who have gone before.

The inroads of professionalism in football, cricket and athletics are the subjects of much discussion in England as well as America. The abuses of competition and the dangers of overspecialization, all these questions of such vital interest can be illuminated from another angle, so to speak, by a consideration of the struggle of the Greeks with these same world-old questions.

It is in Homer that we get the first glimpse of the true amateur competing for the simple love of the struggle and the physical effort. The gymnasium of the Homeric Greeks was the field, the hill, and the shore. The courtyard or the turf was their wrestling ring, and for a race a suitable stretch could be quickly cleared. Needless to say, there was no special training unless we say that the life of a warrior was a continual training for athletics, just as Washington was able to make a record-breaking jump without training. The value of the prizes depended on the generosity of the giver of the games. They were gifts rather than rewards, mementos of the dead, and often everyone got a

prize. They were open only to invited guests and were strictly kept among the aristocracy. This was the first code of eligibility and was founded on strictly social lines.

The description of the games of Patroclus (Iliad XXIII.) could only have been written by a poet living among an athletic people such as the fair-haired Achæan warriors, to whom sports were part of their education and distinguished them socially from traders.

Euryalis taunts Odysseus, whom he does not recognize, as a "master of sailors that are merchantmen," one with a memory for his freight and greedily gotten gains; "thou seemest not a man of thy hands." (Odyssey VIII., 158.) Odysseus, stung by the taunts of the Phæacians, picks up a discus larger than any of the others and hurls it beyond their furthest marks, putting them into a most apologetic frame of mind.

Of the actual events, the chariot race was the monopoly of the chieftains. In Homer, both boxing and wrestling were already arts, and from the rough and tumble fighting the Greeks later developed the Pankration. These arts seem also to have been the possession of the chieftains and were jealously guarded like the jiu-jitsu of the Samurai in Japan, and the victories of Heracles, Theseus, and Polydeuces were taken later on as a symbol of the triumph of science and Hellenism over brute force and barbarism.

In the wrestling at the games of Patroclus the competitors are Odysseus and Ajax, the types respectively of cleverness and strength. "Each clasped the other in his arms with stalwart hands like gable rafters of a lofty house." After two inconclusive falls Achilles stops the contest and gives each an equal prize.

In the foot race both competitors in the wrestling ran. The spear throwing went to Agamemnon without a contest. As for the *diskos*—the word itself literally means a thing for throwing, and a stone, a lump of metal or a tree trunk proved equally a natural weapon in time of war and a test of strength in time of peace. It was an unwrought mass of metal, probably the contents of one of the primitive open hearth furnaces. The piece of iron was the prize as well as the implement. Polypoetes hurled it as far as the herdsman flings the *bola* "when it flieth whirling through the herds of kine."

Jumping was not on the same level as the others in Homeric times, and is only spoken of as a sport in which the nimble Phæacians excelled.

We have also hints of ball playing in which the players as they toss the ball from one to another move in a rhythmic dance to the strains of music.

The Homeric games were, then, spontaneous and exclusively aristocratic, and the same competitor wrestled and ran without organized training or special preparation.

But this first or primitive period of competition in athletics could not endure. Greece became more densely peopled, and as conditions of life became more settled the athletic festival arose naturally from their strong athletic spirit and intense love of competition.

The Olympic games began as a local gathering of neighbors, but owing to its situation and accessibility the valley soon became the rallying point for an ever increasing crowd, and the games became a great factor in promoting the unity of the Greek empire.

It was at the ancient tomb of Pelops that Heracles returning from his victory over Augeus first celebrated the Olympic games, according to Pindar.

"There he measured a sacred grove for the father, and having fenced around, the Altis marked the bounds thereof." There he ordained "the fifth year feast."

In spite of the glorification of this first Olympic festival by Pindar, the gathering must have been one of the neighboring chieftains only, for at that time the Greek tribes lived a roving life, their wealth in cattle, and their government a clan system like the Scottish Highlanders. Raids and feuds were part of their everyday life, and it was this unrest that made the declaration of a month's truce so necessary. This sacred truce extended over one month, and during it all competitors, spectators and embassies were under the protection of Zeus.

There exists a complete list of winners from 776 B. C. (Ol. 28) down to 217 A. D., and these became a valuable means of recording time, each Olympiad bearing the name of the winner of the stade race or sprint. The games were held about the end of August every fourth year and had a continuous history except for a few disallowed owing to disputes as to their control.

In the four modern Olympiads there have already been disputes as to control so that the classic tradition shows no signs of being forgotten.

Their eligibility rules show the importance placed on birth and breeding, for the first rule was that all competitors must be of pure Greek parentage on both sides; (2) he must not owe any fine incurred to Olympic Zeus; (3) he must not have committed manslaughter.

Competitors underwent thirty days' training at Elis under the eye of the Hellenodicæ, who had themselves undergone ten months' preparation for their duties. They were lodged and boarded by the authorities. During this time the unfit morally, socially or physically were rejected, an anticipation of our medical examination and eligibility form. At the close, they were called together and addressed as follows:

"If you have exercised yourself in a manner worthy of the Olympic festival, if you have been guilty of no slothful or ignoble

act, go on with a good courage. You who have not so practiced, go whithersoever you will."

Before the statue of Zeus they swore to use no unfair means to secure victory and that they had trained ten months in a manner worthy of the festival. The judges then swore to give their decisions honestly and without bribes and not to reveal the reasons of their decisions. This must have prevented the wrangles and disputes that so often disgrace our games in which the judge argues with the competitor as to the justice of his decision.

At the advice of the Delphic oracle the tripods and other valuable prizes were soon replaced by a simple crown of wild olive cut with a golden sickle from the sacred grove by a boy whose parents were both living. The prize was only a symbol and of no intrinsic value.

In 776 B. C. there was one building only, the Heræum or temple built of wood, in which was kept the *diskos* of Iphitus and the tables of ivory and gold on which the crowns for the victors were placed. There was no race course, except the open level space that stretched between the two altars overlooked by the slopes of the hill of Cronos, on which the spectators stood or reclined, and the boxing and wrestling competitions were conducted on the same spot, even in later and more prosperous times. It must have resembled the arena at Oban during the Argylesture gathering, with its ten acres of level sward, probably the largest level space in the north of Scotland, commanded by a rocky hill crowded with spectators looking down on the running, leaping, wrestling, piping, and dancing at these historic Highland games.

Within a century Olympia became the spot to which competitors came not only from the Peloponnese but from Athens, Thebes, and even from the East. The Greek colonies became increasingly prominent and they erected during the sixth century B. C. treasuries or communal houses on a terrace at the foot of the hill Cronos just as at the World's Fairs every nation is represented by a building. The rulers of the colonies gave valuable gifts to decorate the place, and took the opportunity afforded by the great crowds to issue their proclamations; in fact, it became the "notice board of Greece."

By the beginning of the sixth century B. C. Olympia was firmly established as the national festival. The cities of Asia and Sicily vied with each other in the splendor of their embassies. The chariot race afforded the nobles an occasion to display their riches and power, and in the athletic events noble and peasant met on equal terms, and the Olympic crown was coveted by high and low alike.

The example of Olympia was followed by other Greek states and the three other Pan-Hellenic games at Delphi, Nemea, and the Isthmus were instituted, as well as many others which never

attained national importance, like the Panathenæa, immortalized in the Parthenon frieze. Palæstræ and gymnasia sprang up in every town to train the youth in manly exercises, but not for the purpose of preparing athletes for competition, which was a later development.

The rise of Sparta, whose system of physical education was at that time most complete, was an object lesson which the Greek world was not slow to take, and the systematic education of the body became an essential part of the entire educational system.

With the multiplication of athletic games, the increase in the number of gymnasia and the fierceness of competition, the art of training competitors soon developed into an occupation and the professional trainer received then as now honors scarcely inferior to those of the victors themselves.

By 570 B. C. the four great athletic meetings were firmly established and the athletic calendar for one Olympiad would show seven great meets besides many others of lesser importance.

Increasing rivalry drove Olympic authorities to improve the accommodations for visitors and to formulate regulations to safeguard the purity of the games against the commercialism which now began to appear in the train of this excessive competition, and we enter on a period of law-making which parallels strangely the last ten years of our athletic history. Although the official rewards were small, there were many minor games at which the presence of a Flanagan, a Sheridan, a Sheppard, a Hayes, or a Dorando, would be a welcome addition, and substantial inducements were not lacking; but as the athlete was the representative of his state or city just as a 'varsity man wears on his sweater the H, P, or Y, one can see the beginning of recruiting and can sympathize with the indignation of the people of Croton at the perfidy of Astylus.

The successful athlete was welcomed publicly by his townspeople, just as Sherring, the Canadian Marathon runner, was received by bands of music by the mayor on his return to Toronto from Greece. Besides honors he received such substantial rewards as a house, exemption from taxation, free entry to the theatre, and even support at the public expense.

Solon the Wise showed that his wisdom did not extend to matters athletic, because he offered a reward of 500 drachmæ for each Olympic winner, and so helped on the degeneration that was beginning to be only too evident in athletics, and against which Spartans stood out by offering their winners only the right to fight in battle next to the king and to defend his person.

Victors commemorated their victories by votive statues presented by themselves or their friends, first of wood and then of marble. In the fourth century they became portrait statues, and to these marble effigies of the athlete of those days we owe much

of our knowledge of the type of beauty that ever since has dominated the art of the world, a type differing from but not more beautiful than the young demigods that can be seen at the relay races on Franklin Field, the Intercollegiates, or on many a grid-iron in America every year. The hymn of victory by Pindar, duly paid for, and the statue in the Altis with perhaps a replica in his native city, are with us also replaced by the fleeting paragraph in the sporting section of the Sunday paper and by the unflattering snapshot.

And so we approach the end of the second period. The standard of performance went up; natural ability was no longer sufficient, and the necessity of special training became imperative; old athletes devoted their time to training competitors just as our graduates so often spend a year or two coaching before settling down to business or professional life. Athletics became more and more scientific, as they are becoming with us. The Spartans refused to meet these conditions of forced and unnatural competition, and Spartan names no longer adorned the lists of Olympic winners.

This period presents many parallels with our own recent history as, for example, when Columbia withdrew from competition in football as a result of the abuses that called this very Association into being and against which every energy of its membership is directed. The protest of the Spartans was, however, unheeded; the abuses continued to grow worse. The would-be victor at Olympia lived in a constant state of training and competition. Theagenes of Thasos boasted fourteen hundred crowns. To such a man athletics became an absorbing occupation, leaving time for nothing else. The rich rewards that came indirectly through the many games put the poor shepherd above the rich Athenian, because, whereas the rich man had only glory as his incentive, the poor man had to win or go back to his sheep on the hillside. Soon the princes and nobles began to withdraw from athletic competition and competed only in the chariot races. Croton and Sybaris set up rival games to Olympia and tried by the value of their cash prizes to entice competitors.

In spite of the glorification of the athlete by the poet and the artist, amateurism was now in a most perilous state, even at Olympia. But here fate intervened. The war with Persia broke out. A handful of free citizens, athletic and well trained, defeated a horde of slaves at Marathon. Patriotism ran high and the athletic movement got a new lease on life.

At the next Olympiad, owing to the great entry list, the time of the festival had to be extended, new buildings were constructed, the great temple and statue of Zeus were dedicated, the hippodrome built, the stadium leveled, and its sides banked up.

The high ideals of the poet, artist and philosopher kept athletics



comparatively pure for a short time, but when the patriotic wave that followed the Persian war had spent its force, the decline in amateurism was rapid, and we enter the third period where too much competition begat specialization; specialization begat professionalism, and that in itself was death to true sport. Even the good athlete could not hope for success unless he put himself under a rigorous and prolonged course of training. The trainers had to concentrate on the preparation for single events. "The runner," says Socrates, "has over-developed his legs, the boxer his arms and shoulders."

Up to this time the athletes had lived a simple natural life in the open air, eating figs, cheese, porridge and meal cakes, with meat only occasionally. The introduction of a meat diet is ascribed to Pythagoras of Samos, a trainer of boxing and other sports. It was momentous in that it at once created an artificial distinction between the life of the athlete and the life of the ordinary man, who ate meat but sparingly, just as our training tables place the athletes in an artificial and unnatural class by themselves, being used for this purpose quite as much as for any special diet that may be prescribed.

The object of a meat diet was to make weight, for there was no classification in Greece of boxers and wrestlers into light, middle, and heavy weights. Weight then was important, and to produce this bulk the trainer prescribed vast quantities of meat, so that eating, sleeping and exercise occupied the athlete's entire time.

Euripides calls such an athlete "the slave of his jaw and his belly," and the generals and soldiers condemned this training because it left no time for the practice of military exercises, and failed to produce the all-round development necessary for the useful soldier and citizen. The sacrifice for supreme excellence in a specialty was too great to make success a sufficient reward. Athletics had now passed that point where they could serve their true purpose of providing exercise or recreation. The competition was too severe and the training too artificial and exacting. It became the monopoly of the few professionals who devoted their entire time to it, while the rest of the young men, despairing of success, took to the hill as spectators. The amateur could not compete with the professional. Before the close of the fifth century, the word athlete had come to denote a professional, and amateur athletics were no longer practiced by the fashionable youth of Athens. Socrates, taunting an ill-developed youth with his unprofessional condition of body, meets the answer, "Of course, for I am not a professional but an amateur."

Whereupon Socrates reads him a lecture on the necessity of developing his body to the utmost, saying: "No citizen has a right to be an amateur in the matter of physical training. It is a part of his profession as a citizen to keep himself in good condi-

tion and ready to serve his state at a moment's notice." "What a disgrace it is for a man to grow old without ever seeing the beauty and strength of which his body is capable."

His words may well be taken to heart at the present day and at this place, when we count the numbers of those who are in competitive athletics at our colleges and universities in comparison to those who smoke cigarettes on the bleachers, and when we know the difficulty there is in having these spectators take even enough exercise to keep them in health.

In Athens the young men now deserted the palæstræ and the gymnasia for the baths and the marketplace. The winners at Olympia were drawn more and more from Thessaly and the mountains of Arcadia, the poor but sturdy countrymen finding a profitable living as the hired fighters, wrestlers and runners of kings and noblemen. The convenience and comfort of the spectators had to be more carefully considered and elaborate stadia were built at Delphi and Athens. Horse racing became the fashionable sport. King Philip of Macedonia celebrated his victories in the chariot race by striking his coins with the four-horse chariot, and we owe the design of the most beautiful of ancient coins to the victories of Hieron, the tyrant of Syracuse.

Athletics got into a deplorable condition; bribery was frequent and the sale of victory was as common as in modern professional foot racing or prize fighting. Officials could be approached and corrupted, and scarcely a century elapsed after the freedom of Greece from the Persian peril before we find a class of useless professional athletes hippodroming about the country, an unathletic nation, and a degraded sport. The desire for brutality showed in the change of the soft thongs of leather, with which the boxer's hands were bound, to the formidable *sphaera* with their cutting edges that hacked and disfigured the competitor who felt their weight. The introduction of the Pankration competition for boys was another indication of the perverted state of athletics, about 175 B. C., just as we find the same spirit showing in the recent Marathon races for boys. These two things showed that what the crowd wanted was novelty and excitement rather than simple athletic competition. The Olympic games, in fact, became more and more a great fair in which athletics was but a side show, and ranked as an attraction with the huckster, the peddler, the acrobat, and the juggler. Here the poet read his verses, and the historian his history, the orators debated and the politicians intrigued; anyone who had anything to exhibit, sell, or make known came to Olympia, for the crowds showed no signs of falling off.

In the second century B. C., when the Romans were first brought into close contact with Greece, they found the competitions in the hands of the professionals, whose training rendered

them useless as soldiers; the gymnasia, instead of producing healthy, useful citizens, were mere schools of idleness and immorality; from a physical and military point of view the whole nation had degenerated. But the athletic festivals were important political factors, and as such they used them. The Romans were eminently practical; to them athletics could have but one purpose, military efficiency, and when this was not the result they had nothing but contempt for them. To devote to preparation the time and energy necessary to secure success at Olympia; to submit for months to the tyranny of a trainer; to exhibit oneself naked and to compete with people whom they considered their inferiors, were things inconsistent with their dignity as Roman citizens. As spectacles the games seemed tame to men brutalized by incessant war, and they required more exciting contests. Lions and panthers displaced the athletes. After each war the people became more and more addicted to amusements and ambitious politicians vied with one another in the variety and magnificence of the entertainments they provided to win the favor of the people. The influence of Hellenism spread, however, throughout Italy, and the Roman prejudices were gradually undermined.

During the empire which followed, Rome became more Greek than Latin. The festivals were celebrated with renewed outward splendor under the patronage of the emperors, who themselves competed at Olympia in the chariot races. Portrait statues of athletes again were dedicated in the Altis.

Nero had a house built for himself at Olympia and the account of his exploits is a piteous tale of the degeneration and degradation to which Olympia had sunk. He entered the heralds' competition that he might proclaim his subsequent victories with his own voice. In the hippodrome he appeared in a chariot drawn by ten horses. Thrown from the chariot, he was picked up, put back, resumed the race and was awarded the crown, and proclaimed, as herald, his own victory. Not only as competitor did he appear, but as judge of the wrestling and, in his jealousy, he had the statues of former and real victors at the games pulled down and thrown into the sewers.

From Olympia he went to Delphi and the Isthmus, where the same farce was repeated. On his return to Italy he drove through a breach in the walls of Naples in a chariot drawn by white horses. He entered Rome, crowned with the Olympic olive and the Pythian crown in his right hand, while before him marched the courtiers carrying the crowns he had won and proclaiming his victories, but the Roman gentlemen looked on with their tongues in their cheeks, and the verses of the satirist and lampoonist showed the universal contempt into which the Greek games had fallen.

As the pure ideals declined, the gladiatorial and wild beast shows flourished, and extended to Corinth and Athens. They

are referred to in the writings of Paul. There athletic victories were publicly bought and sold, and trainers made money by lending the price to athletes at exorbitant rates of interest.

In this cesspool of athletic corruption and disgrace Olympia alone strove to keep alive the spirit of amateurism. A few old families kept to the traditions, and we read of fines collected from a father who bribed his son's opponents.

At Rome, athletics became the property of guilds or companies of professional athletes, and the citizen soldiery was replaced by hired mercenaries. The claims of a luxurious and sedentary life were met among the rich by the baths, massage, and medical gymnastics, which now began to occupy an important place in daily life. Galen and Philostratus wrote books on the practice of massage and gymnastics, but the very medical character of these things was at variance with the healthy, outdoor, virile ideal of the best Greek period. However necessary they may be to counteract the evils of city life and the long hours spent in the schoolroom or laboratory, they can never fully take the place of the voluntary spontaneous spirit of athletic competition.

The Olympic record ends 217 A. D. with the 249th Olympiad. The Romans were now engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the hordes of invading Goths; Christianity had been adopted as the imperial religion by Constantine; pagan customs and feasts were discouraged and Delphi was dismantled. The Olympic games, however, lingered on greatly diminished in lustre, till they were officially abolished by Theodosius I., in 393 A. D., the last victor being a barbarian who won the boxing in the 291st Olympiad, 385 A. D. And so the torch of amateurism kept alive for 1200 years was finally extinguished, and apart from the rude unorganized sports of the common people and the knightly exercises of the Middle Ages, there was nothing to correspond to it till well on into the century that has just closed, and then the revival came from the people themselves.

In English and American athletic life we have as the outstanding characteristic the capacity for self-government; clubs cluster around a sport. Associations of clubs are formed and they in time form a national body, a true democracy. The sport then reflects absolutely the personality of its devotees.

In England Association football is played largely in the mining districts where the players are always wage earners; the natural result is professionalism.

In America a young man to excel in college baseball must spend so much time in practice that he almost inevitably becomes a professional, while the avowed professional leagues are managed just like theatrical companies.

Rowing, the purest sport, because the least exposed to such temptation, began in 1827 with the Oxford and Cambridge race,

and the establishment of the Henley Regatta in 1839. American intercollegiate rowing is twenty years later.

The increasing popularity of track athletics led to an Oxford and Cambridge meet in 1864 and the establishment in 1880 of the A. A. A. in England, that body which suffered from what de Coubertin terms the deplorable attitude of a certain group at the Olympic games in 1908.

The modern definition of amateur springs from these two sources, and was meant to exclude from competition the professional waterman who made his living by working about boats with his hands, and to whom the winning or losing of a race might be of less consequence than the earning of a fee from a patron who had bet heavily on the outcome. In athletics the exclusion of the professional pedestrian was necessary, owing to the notoriously corrupt condition of professional athletics. The lovers of amateurism realized that as soon as a sport becomes so popular that money can be made out of it, and when men engage in it to whom the loss of a reputation for integrity is of little or no consequence, the worst abuses will spring up.

The distinction between amateur and professional was then, first, a social distinction, and as social distinctions are hard to preserve anywhere and especially in sport, they had and still have in England the same troubles to keep up the standard of amateurism that were found in Greece, for there also *Aidos* is stolen away by secret gains.

The A. A. U. has barely attained its majority, and organized intercollegiate athletic competition in the East has a continuous history of only thirty-five years. The silken flags won on Franklin Field at the annual relay carnival with its thousand entries drawn from the North, South, East, and West alike show that this, our most representative and cosmopolitan festival, dates only from 1893.

Our amateur definition is founded on English traditions and social conditions that are not so stable with us. The waterman may be a first-year student and the pedestrian studying law. The English visitor may occasionally see with surprise the attempt to confuse the pitcher of a visiting team by shouts and cries from the seats of his hosts which savors strongly of the ethics of Reno. The jockeying of an opponent out of a race is not beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and if the advice of some fair supporters of a home team were taken not a survivor would be left to carry the news of a football game to the bereaved parents.

It is perhaps the abuses of football that have been most in the public eye, because in its wonderful career of nearly forty years it represents the highest development of sport, either ancient or modern. The Spartans had a game played on a field surrounded by a ditch. The opponents coming on from two opposite sides,

by hitting, kicking and biting tried to drive the opposite side into the ditch.

At Rugby, school was pitted against school in a confused mêlée of a hundred boys and from this confused mob at Rugby school a team of, first, twenty, and afterwards fifteen, was chosen and there the game remains in England and Australia.

To the restless American temperament this lacked precision, and the numbers were reduced to thirteen, and then to eleven, and specialization of the positions began and has been continued to a point never before dreamed of in amateur sport. It is this very specialization joined to the lack of athletic tradition that has been responsible for the task set before this Association. To the practical American the problem was to place the ball behind a certain line as quickly and as frequently as possible, and with an eye single to that purpose the country was scoured by partisans for trainers who would coach teams to accomplish this by fair means or foul, and the deliberate beating of the law became an estimable virtue, the only sin being that taught the Spartan boys, the sin of being found out. Material had to be found and the recruiting sergeant searched the school, farm, lumber camp, and mine for men whose proportions were more weighty than their conscience and they became a privileged class whose attitude was of necessity that of the professional whose position depended on his success.

Recent legislation directed against these customs has greatly reduced, and, in some cases, entirely extinguished this class of semiprofessionals, and the future of amateurism depends on the pursuit of this campaign to restore the sport to those for whom it was designed, the regular student body.

But the very specialization and study required to fit a man for a place on a good college team in football or baseball or track athletics, for that matter, is such that the mental strain of a football season leaves the highstrung college man morose, irritable, or even hysterical; and now that the field is infested by officials, and the game burdened by rules so complicated that a postgraduate course in the higher mathematics is necessary to permit one even to dispute about them intelligently, the time has surely arrived for a course of downward revision and simplification, and for the consideration of the following four maladies of amateurism, all the result of intense specialization and competition.

1. The standard of performance is raised so high that the ordinary student, realizing that he is hopelessly outclassed, gives up playing the game that he would otherwise enjoy and that should be kept within his reach.

2. The competitor is elevated and separated into a special class apart from his fellows, requiring separate quarters, special diet, and consequent privileges to make the drudgery less irksome.

3. The publicity that accompanies the contests puts them into the class of public spectacles for which spectators pay to see and so acquire certain rights over the players, who become mere performers. Pressure is thus brought to bear on athletic authorities and rules committees to consider the spectator rather than the man for whom the game should be designed.

4. The winning of the game becomes more important than the observance of the spirit of the law and the practice of fair play. It is the professional motive, which is gain, replacing the amateur motive, which is the thrill of the contest.

And since I have spoken of these four evils that have always been the inevitable companions of too high a degree of specialization, ancient or modern, let me suggest four lines along which we must continue to work if we are to avoid the mistakes that in the past have done so much to drag down the ethics of athletic competition among gentlemen.

1. Keep the standard of excellence down within the reach of more men by discouraging indirect training and training under forced conditions; add more joy to the drudgery of the 'varsity man.

2. Diminish the class distinction between athlete and student, fostered by training tables and the privileges that the athlete so often claims as a right.

3. Consider the player first and not the spectator, for the spectacle should be an incident of the game rather than its sole object, and its practice a pastime rather than a commercial venture.

4. Cultivate by a campaign of education in player and spectator alike that wholesomeness of mind, that *Aidos* of which I have spoken so much, so important in our national life, to be found best in clean, honest, and manly sport, that makes the sting of defeat nothing when weighed with the consciousness of having won dishonorably or by subterfuge.

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### III. CONFERENCE DIRECTION AND CONTROL OF ATHLETICS IN THE MIDDLE WEST.

PROF. ARTHUR G. SMITH, STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

The speaker would express in the beginning his genuine appreciation of the invitation on the part of the program committee of this Association to present a paper upon conference direction and control of athletics in the Middle West.

The brief time permitted both by the patience of the listeners and the demands of the program make it necessary for me to

touch but briefly upon the main points, and in much of the paper the speaker will present statements of what he considers to be facts without attempting to support them by arguments which could be produced were the time sufficient.

By conference direction and control is understood a formal association of a number of colleges holding regular meetings or conferences of accredited representatives who will after due deliberation determine upon such rules and regulations for the direction of intercollegiate athletics as may seem best fitted to the institutions within the geographical boundaries of the organization.

The subject has been treated under three heads. (a) The general need of such direction and control; (b) the results that such associations may expect to accomplish; and (c) the results that have been attained by such organizations in the Middle West.

Intercollegiate athletics, with the prominent part played by them in our college life today, are a development of only some thirty years' growth, although of course indulged in for a much longer time in a small way. With the founding of the large state universities of the Middle West and the tremendous impetus given to many private institutions by the gifts which the great commercial enterprises of the past quarter of a century have made possible, our educational institutions have enjoyed, or suffered, a mushroom growth. This forced growth has meant an expansion so sudden as to preclude a quiet evolution guided by the strong hands of tradition and precedent; it has meant a bursting of shells, a casting off of half-fitted and half-worn garments, and in many instances the adoption of what the future will probably classify as freak and fad educational methods.

Intercollegiate relations in athletics were of course primarily a student enterprise and so long as they occupied a subordinate position in college life and the intercollegiate rivalries were fostered by few contests, these by-products of university life were quite satisfactorily handled by the undergraduates.

The American man is, however, not content, except in municipal government, with anything but the biggest or best, whether it be the fat hog of the West or the financial combination of the East. The colleges, not satisfied with athletic teams coached by the players themselves or some loyal alumnus resident in the town, secured the best talent, judged by performance, the country afforded. This at once introduced an element of commercialism into college sport, which must bear much of the criticism that has arisen during the past ten years. The abrupt changes that were adopted in all lines of the college system gave license to those who had the power to formulate the rules of play, to also make sudden and startling changes in the rules, changes largely calculated to strengthen the commercial coach in his strongly entrenched position and to render him the *sine qua non* of inter-



collegiate sport. The abrupt changes in our rules in sport would lead one to think that the average American man could invent a new national pastime any morning before breakfast. The coach and the undergraduate in general had little sympathy with any scholastic restraints that stood in the way of a successful athletic team; they agreed that all athletes should be *bona fide* college students, yes, but the measure of this genuineness was sufficiently determined if the man's name was upon the college register and class attendance frequent enough so that the instructor recognized the man. The presence of one or more coaches whose whole thought and soul were wrapped up in the work and success of the team, combined with the advertising adopted by the business manager to draw crowds to the contests and the sectional feeling stirred up and aroused by the college paper, all tended to stimulate a provincialism which while akin to patriotism, yet in its distorted form seen at times in intercollegiate sport, is greatly to be deplored. Sectional rivalry and college spirit, fed only on the husks of athletic victories, fail to enjoy a healthy growth.

Newspaper publicity given to prominent athletes, particularly high school boys and young college men, gave these young men a notoriety which, as Kipling has said, is "windy diet for a young colt." The men managing the athletics, and often members of the college faculties upon the advisory boards, were not infrequently led to make charges of ineligibility against members of opposing teams, and instead of taking the question up in strict confidence with their opponents, gave their charges and suspicions to the press. The news reporter, eager to make "a good story," fanned the flames of sectional rivalry, both doing an injury to athletics in the college and also lowering the idea of a college man's honor in the estimation of the outside world. Many a university man has been compelled, after one of these open press quarrels, to acknowledge with the parrot that he "had talked too darned much."

In addition to the foregoing conditions that were some of the unpleasant features developed with the growth of athletics, was the complete inability of the undergraduates to cope with the financial questions that arose with the increase of interest in college sport on the part of the general public, an interest that is sure to increase with time as thousands more of college men are distributed throughout the country. This poor financial management, coupled in some prominent instances with the most corrupt uses of athletic funds in subsidizing athletes, demanded consideration on the part of the college authorities.

I have stated above only well-known facts to emphasize the conditions which obtained in intercollegiate athletics in general, conditions which taken in the aggregate made, and are now making, where these conditions exist, it imperative that organized

efforts be made by the colleges to meet the difficulties and adopt principles of regulation which will render intercollegiate athletics a source of strength, make them contribute to the development of a true "college man."

It was the need of making intercollegiate athletics work for positive good in college life instead of existing as a probable evil that made conference control of athletics in the Middle West a necessity.

Let us now consider briefly the results that such organizations may hope to accomplish:

The organization of the athletic interests in any well-defined section of the nation should develop an acquaintanceship among the men in charge that will remove suspicions and doubts as to the honesty and fairness of competing rivals, that can be brought about in no other way. First-hand knowledge of an opponent's character will in general do more toward conviction as to right principles and methods than volumes of written recommendations.

Conference organization should, through the strength born of unity in method and commonness of interest, make it possible for the institutions concerned to take more advanced positions in the adoption of broad questions of policy than would be possible for the single institution to adopt. The student body is in general but a mirror of the thought and opinions of the men and women from whom it sprung, and it must be acknowledged that man as an individual is a utilitarian opportunist.

The undergraduate is at heart fair and broad-minded enough to recognize, at least theoretically, most of the evils in athletics and to concur in the needed legislation to remedy these evils; particularly if he knows that the men upon the rival teams are subjected to the same requirements. One of the constant causes contributing to the willingness of athletes to violate and to conceal the violation of well-established rules, is the salve to their conscience found in the belief that their rivals are not living up to the spirit of the rules. There is always a tendency to believe the home institution is taking a higher view and living up more strictly to the rules than is the rival. A severe defeat encourages this feeling and sometimes produces a discord in intercollegiate harmony. Personal acquaintanceship on the part of the players as well as the authorities in charge will counteract this danger.

The discussion that must attend any conference legislation is very helpful in clarifying the opinions of the men in charge of athletics; for most men's opinions are like those of the politician who said he could not give his opinion on a subject until he had made a speech upon it. Seriously, conference legislation will in general be marked by rational judgment and the conclusions reached more adequately meet the requirements of the situation than is possible for the isolated institution to attain. In other words, numbers prevent errors in judgment.

The conference organization enables the institutions of a section sometimes to compel the outlaw institutions to clean house, for it is a regrettable fact that some colleges must be compelled, like certain individuals, to be good, and a wholesome moral spanking may be administered by a well-organized group of institutions, whereas without such strength the individual institutions would be compelled to permit these public nuisances to exist at their very door. Colleges situated in great cities might violate every law of athletic decency and would do so, yet through the lure of gold keep highly creditable intercollegiate teams upon their schedule, were it not for the pressure brought to bear by strong athletic organizations.

Intercollegiate organizations, whose legislation and policies are referred to the general faculties of the universities concerned, should help in keeping the faculties in sympathy with this side of student life. Knowing the men who are giving their best thought and effort to a rational development of intercollegiate sport, and also knowing that these men are working to keep this absorbing interest within legitimate bounds, this knowledge should give them confidence that athletics will prove a valuable by-product of university life. Such suggested activity and sympathy on the part of one faculty will give other faculties confidence that these questions are worthy of consideration, and will induce them to examine into the proper sphere of college athletics. To know that others have considered such activities conscientiously and carefully will induce patience on the part of some members who hold that athletics are originally a student enterprise and have no part in academic policies.

Conference direction and control must mean that the governing bodies of the college shall take an active interest in athletic problems, also that as a result of their point of view the faculty as a permanent body shall dominate the policies pursued. The student body, because of its ever changing nature, so long as it controls athletic policies, must of necessity adopt measures which meet to them the seeming need only of the hour in question. No conclusion can be reached free from a consideration of its bearing upon existing athletic teams. Conference control means a freedom to adopt far-sighted policies with the certainty of sympathy and support of the student body, since the philosophical reflection "there are others" works amazingly to relieve the friction that arises from temporary inconvenience; it also means a freedom to adopt scholarship requirements and an insistence upon ideals of scholarship to a degree wholly beyond the reach of the individual institution.

Conference control of athletic sport means the recognition of intercollegiate sport as a fundamental part of the American college life and one of the opportunities offered by the university. It must be treated as a department of the university and the

student given the best opportunity the institution can afford for pursuing this work, as is done for any other elective.

The foregoing are some of the things that conference direction and control may hope to accomplish, and I wish now to state some of the things that have been done by such organizations in the Middle West.

The original organization for faculty conference control had its beginning in a meeting in January, 1895, in Chicago, a meeting of the presidents of the universities of Chicago, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Northwestern, Purdue and Wisconsin; at this meeting general principles were agreed upon in the athletic policies of the universities represented. This organization was continued under the name of the Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives; more often called for short "The Chicago Conference." To the original seven members of this conference were added in 1899 the state universities of Indiana and Iowa, while in 1908 the University of Michigan withdrew from the organization.

To consider in detail some of the results accomplished by the Intercollegiate Conference I may place, perhaps, as one of the important benefits the development of other similar organizations, such as the Ohio Conference and the Missouri Valley Conference, founded upon the same general lines and enforcing in the main the same fundamental regulations. We see then that as a result of this original association we have in the Mississippi valley a student body of at least forty thousand, applying uniform methods and regulations in their direction and control of intercollegiate athletics; while at least half as many more are following the same regulations to a large degree.

When the Intercollegiate Conference was organized each individual institution had in its own way been trying to correct the faults which prevailed in athletics at that time, and to curb the tendencies toward such faults; but since the control of athletics was in the hands of the undergraduates many very serious evils were in existence. In some cases practically no scholarship requirements were enforced; men were subsidized to enter college because of known athletic prowess and after playing through the season these men would drop out only to appear the following year under similar conditions, or would migrate to some rival that could make more attractive offers. Again, men were allowed to compete upon teams while carrying but a few hours' work in some snap course, such as public speaking or fine arts, and frequent quarrels over the playing of ineligible men greatly lowered college sport among academic professions and also in the eyes of the outside world.

One of the first provisions of the conference was for faculty representation upon the advisory athletic boards and this pro-

vision has since been extended until the faculty representatives have full control in directing policies. This step resulted in broadening the view of the individual institutions and made for more wholesome treatment one with the other, particularly in business relations; the financial management and settlement of the largest games being now left to the home team.

The personal acquaintanceship and knowledge both of men and methods has practically eliminated the disagreeable protests of eligibility that marked the non-conference period. A committee of three has full power in all questions of eligibility and the work of this committee for the past three years has been entirely limited to rulings on technical minor points.

These conferences have protected the small colleges by counting participation upon the team of the small college as equivalent to that on a conference team, thus helping to prevent the evil of proselyting. The small college has also been protected by the rule preventing any migrant student from playing upon the team of a conference college until he has been in residence one full year.

The Intercollegiate Conference led in a fight to lessen the prominence of intercollegiate sport by limiting the number of football games originally to five, but later increased to seven, at which limit the number bids fair to remain permanently.

This organization has discouraged students from traveling about as members of athletic clubs and thus becoming professional in spirit if not in fact, by refusing to give permission to athletes in college to take part as representatives of such clubs. The athlete must compete as a college man and under the colors of his own college.

The Intercollegiate Conference was, I believe, the first organization to adopt and enforce the one year residence rule. No man now entering one of these conference colleges can compete upon an intercollegiate team until he has been in residence one year and made full college credit in addition to meeting the full requirements for entrance to the college of liberal arts. This one rule coupled with the additional requirement that a man to be eligible for a team must have satisfied all the requirements of his particular college course previous to the season in question, and also be carrying full work during the current semester, has done more to eliminate the professional athlete in spirit and to guarantee that the competing athletes shall be *bona fide* students than all other legislation combined. This one rule combines in itself practically the entire code necessary as to eligibility of athletes and alone would justify the entire labor and expense of the organization had no other good been accomplished.

The one year residence rule gives the freshman time to establish himself in his scholastic work and compels him to recognize

that the university looks upon athletic work as a minor and not a major study in its curriculum.

These conferences have eliminated all preliminary training in a formal manner before September 20; a rule that perhaps prevents the high development possible by the longer season allowed when preliminary training is taken advantage of.

The Intercollegiate Conference led also in the abolishment of the training table, a factor more prolific of graft and the fostering of the professional athlete than any other phase of American college sport.

The most recently adopted plan of the Intercollegiate Conference, which it is believed will counteract the hitherto almost personal animosity between the contestants in football, is that of "host and guest." To outline briefly this idea, it is proposed that in all football games between members of the conference, the home team, acting as host, shall tender a dinner to the visiting team the evening preceding the contest. Such an informal meeting between the players will promote good fellowship and neutralize the feeling so often engendered in the player of considering his opponent as an enemy.

In conclusion, the Conference has no constitution or by-laws but is guided by precedent, controlled by a spirit of conservatism, and rests its hope for the future upon the sober judgment of its members expressed after careful discussion and general agreement. If asked what the general aim of conference control has been, I would say that, measured from its accomplishment, its aim has ever been toward high scholarship, the spirit of amateur sport, a restriction of intercollegiate athletics to their proper sphere as a means and not an end, to harmonize intercollegiate relationship and lastly to promote the spirit of true sportmanship.

#### IV. ATHLETICS AS A FUNCTION IN NATIONAL LIFE.

REV. CHARLES F. AKED, D. D.

[The Secretary regrets that he has been unable to secure from Dr. Aked, who spoke without notes, a synopsis of his eloquent and inspiring address.]

## APPENDIX I.

### CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

#### ARTICLE I.

##### NAME.

The name of this Association shall be the NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

#### ARTICLE II.

##### OBJECT.

Its object shall be the regulation and supervision of college athletics throughout the United States, in order that the athletic activities in the colleges and universities of the United States may be maintained on an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and high purpose of education.

#### ARTICLE III.

##### MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. All colleges and universities in the United States are eligible to membership in this Association.

SEC. 2. Two or more colleges or universities may, with the consent of the executive committee, maintain a joint membership, and be represented by one delegate. This delegate shall be entitled to one vote only. It is desirable that application for joint membership be made to the president or secretary or least one month before the date of the annual convention.

SEC. 3. Any institution of learning in the United States, not included within the definition of the Constitution as to active membership, may become an associate member of this Association. The delegate of an associate member shall have the same privileges as the delegate of an active member except that he shall not be entitled to vote.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. For the purposes of this Association and the election of the executive committee, the United States shall be divided into seven districts, as follows:

1. The New England States, including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

2. The Middle States and Maryland, including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

3. The Southern States, including Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

4. The Middle Western States, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

5. The Northwestern States, including Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana and Wyoming.

6. The Southwestern States, including Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

7. The Pacific Coast States, including Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and California.

SEC. 2. The officers of this Association shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer (these two offices may be held by the same person), and an executive committee, consisting of the president, the secretary, the treasurer, one member from each of the districts above mentioned and one member from each local league or conference of colleges whose membership consists of at least seven colleges, four or more of them being members of this Association. The member to represent the league shall be elected annually by the league and shall be a representative in the league of a college that belongs to this Association. One person may represent both a district and a local league on the executive committee.

## ARTICLE V.

### DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meetings of the Association and of the executive committee; shall issue a call for a meeting of the executive committee whenever necessary, and also have a meeting of the Association called when requested in writing by ten or more of the institutions enrolled as members.

SEC. 2. The vice-president shall perform the duties of the president in the absence of the latter.

SEC. 3. The secretary shall keep records of the meetings of the Association and of the executive committee. He shall report at each annual convention the actions of the executive committee during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association or the executive committee may determine.

SEC. 4. The treasurer shall have charge of all funds of the Association and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and expenditures.



## ARTICLE VI.

## MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December at such time and place as the executive committee may determine.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time as provided in Article V., Section 1.

SEC. 3. Two or more colleges or universities may be represented by one delegate. This delegate shall be entitled to one vote only, except on questions or motions from which he has definite, written instructions from the proper authorities of the institutions represented. In the latter case he shall be entitled to as many votes as he has written instructions, provided the said delegate votes for each institution as instructed on the matter at issue.

SEC. 4. Twenty-five colleges, represented as above, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

## ARTICLE VII.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. All officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual convention, and shall continue in office until their successors are chosen.

SEC. 2. A vacancy in any office occurring between the meetings of the Association shall be filled by the executive committee.

## ARTICLE VIII.

## CONTROL OF ATHLETICS.

SECTION 1. The colleges and universities enrolled in this Association severally agree to take control of student athletic sports, as far as may be necessary, to maintain in them a high standard of personal honor, eligibility and fair play, and to remedy whatever abuses may exist.

SEC. 2. The colleges and universities enrolled in this Association are bound by the provisions of its constitution and by-laws. But legislation enacted at a conference of delegates shall not be binding upon any institution if the proper athletic authority of said institution makes formal objection to the same. Such formal objection shall be filed in writing with the executive committee.

## ARTICLE IX.

## AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a three-fourths vote of the delegates present and voting, provided

that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets, and provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to each college and university enrolled in the Association.

## BY-LAWS.

### ARTICLE I.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At meetings of this Association the order of business shall be as follows:

1. The appointment of a committee on credentials.
2. The report of the committee on credentials.
3. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.
4. The appointment of a committee on nominations.
5. Reports of officers and committees.
6. Miscellaneous business.
7. Election of officers and committees.
8. Adjournment.

### ARTICLE II.

#### ANNUAL DUES.

Each college or university that is a member of this Association shall pay twenty-five dollars annually to defray the necessary expenses of officers, committees and of administration.

Each institution of learning that is an associate member of this Association shall pay ten dollars annually to assist in defraying the necessary expenses.

### ARTICLE III.

#### FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The executive committee shall be the executive body largely entrusted with the duty of carrying on the work of the Association. Three of its members must be present to constitute a quorum. Other members may be represented by written or personal proxies, provided the absent member has given definite instructions as to the action of his representative or proxy.

SEC. 2. The executive committee is empowered to transact such of the business of the Association as it may deem wise, by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and laid before the committee at its next meeting.

## ARTICLE IV.

## MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. A meeting of the executive committee shall be held prior to the annual convention for the purpose of considering the work to be done by the Association at said convention, and questions of importance which any institution desires to suggest for the action of the whole body should be previously laid before this committee in order that it may report upon them.

SEC. 2. The president may call meetings of the executive committee at any time, and shall call a meeting on the written request of any three members.

## ARTICLE V.

## RULES COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The Association at its annual convention shall choose committees to draw up rules for the playing of the games of football and basket ball during the succeeding season, and these committees shall report the same to the executive committee for promulgation.

SEC. 2. Nominations for these committees shall be submitted at the annual convention by the executive committee. Other nominations may be made from the floor.

SEC. 3. The rules committees shall make a report to the annual convention on the rules of play adopted, and their practical working during the preceding season.

## ARTICLE VI.

## PRINCIPLES OF AMATEUR SPORT.

Each institution which is a member of this Association agrees to enact and enforce such measures as may be necessary to prevent violations of the principles of amateur sports such as

a. Proselyting.

1. The offering of inducements to players to enter colleges or universities because of their athletic abilities and of supporting or maintaining players while students on account of their athletic abilities, either by athletic organizations, individual alumni, or otherwise, directly or indirectly.

2. The singling out of prominent athletic students of preparatory schools and endeavoring to influence them to enter a particular college or university.

b. The playing of those ineligible as amateurs.

c. The playing of those who are not *bona fide* students in good and regular standing.

- d. Improper and unsportsmanlike conduct of any sort whatsoever, either on the part of the contestants, the coaches, their assistants, or the student body.

## ARTICLE VII.

### ELIGIBILITY RULES.

The acceptance of a definite statement of eligibility rules shall not be a requirement of membership in this Association. The constituted authorities of each institution shall decide on methods of preventing the violation of the principles laid down in Article VI.

The following rules, which may be made more stringent where local conditions permit, or where associations of colleges and universities have taken, or may take, concerted action, are suggested as a minimum:

1. No student shall represent a college or university in any intercollegiate game or contest, who is not taking a full schedule of work as prescribed in the catalogue of the institution.

2. No student shall represent a college or university in any intercollegiate game or contest who has at any time received, either directly or indirectly, money, or any other consideration, to play on any team, or for his athletic services as a college trainer, athletic or gymnasium instructor, or who has competed for a money prize or portion of gate money in any contest, or who has competed for any prize against a professional.

In applying this rule the constituted authorities shall discriminate between the deliberate use of athletic skill as a means to a livelihood, and technical, unintentional, or youthful infractions of the rules.

3. No student shall represent a college or university in any intercollegiate game or contest who is paid or receives, directly or indirectly, any money, or financial concession, or emolument as past or present compensation for, or as prior consideration or inducement to play in, or enter any athletic contest, whether the said remuneration be received from, or paid by, or at the instance of any organization, committee or faculty of such college or university, or any individual whatever.

This rule shall be so construed as to disqualify a student who receives from any source whatever gain, or emolument, or position of profit, direct or indirect, in order to render it possible for him to participate in college or university athletics.

In case of training table expenses, no organization or individual shall be permitted to pay for the board of a player at said table more than the excess over and above the regular board of such player.

4. No student shall represent a college or university in any intercollegiate game or contest who has participated in intercollegiate games or contests during four previous years.

5. No student who has been registered as a member of any other college or university shall participate in any intercollegiate game or contest until he shall have been a student of the institution which he represents at least one college year.

6. Any football player who has participated in any intercollegiate football contest in any college or university and leaves without having been in attendance two thirds of the college year in which he played shall not be allowed to play as a member of the team during the next year's attendance at the same institution.

7. Candidates for positions on athletic teams shall be required to fill out cards, which shall be placed on file, giving a full statement of their previous athletic records as follows:

#### ELIGIBILITY CARD.

Name of college or university.

Date.

Name of player or contestant.

Age of player or contestant.

Weight of player or contestant.

Branch of sport or contest.

#### QUESTIONS.

1. On what date this session did you register?

2. Have you ever at any time competed for a money prize, or against a professional for any kind of prize?

3. Have you ever received money or any other compensation or concession for your athletic services, directly or indirectly, either as a player or in any other capacity?

4. How many hours of recitations and lectures are you attending per week? How many hours of practical work?

5. How long have you been a student at

(name of your institution)?

6. Did you receive any inducement or concession to attend

(name of your institution)?

7. Have you ever participated in intercollegiate contests as a member of a (name of your institution) team? If so, state what team or teams, and when.

8. Have you ever taken part in any intercollegiate contest as a member of the team of any college or university other than (name of your institution)? If so, state what institution you represented, on what team or teams, and when.

9. Have you won an initial at any institution? (In your answer give the date and place.)

10. If on a team in any other institution, what position did you fill?

11. Have you ever taken part, as a member of any athletic club team, in any baseball or football game or games, or any track event?

12. Have you ever played baseball on a summer team? If so, what team or teams and when? Have you ever received for such playing any compensation or emolument?

13. Do you hold a scholarship of any kind? If so, how and by whom awarded?

14. Do you hold any official position in your college? If so, at what salary and for how long have you held it?

15. Are you under any contract or understanding expressed or implied to engage in athletics at

(name of your institution) for money or any other consideration or emolument to be received from any source whatever, either directly or indirectly?

On my honor as a gentleman I state that the above answers contain the whole truth, without any mental reservation.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

## ARTICLE VIII.

### REPORTS FROM DISTRICTS.

At the annual convention of the Association each district through its official representative shall render a report on athletic conditions and progress within the district during the year. This report shall cover the following points:

1. The degree of strictness with which the principles of the constitution and by-laws and the existing eligibility rules have been enforced.

2. Modifications of, or additions to, the eligibility code made by institutions individually or concertedly.

3. Progress towards uniformity in the union of athletic interests within the district through the formation of leagues or other associations, and movements toward further reform.

4. Any other facts that may be of interest to the Association.

## ARTICLE IX.

### AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendments shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.

## APPENDIX II.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS.

A. A. STAGG, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

F. W. MARVEL, BROWN UNIVERSITY.

W. A. LAMBETH, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

#### LAWS OF TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS.

##### I.

##### OFFICERS.

The number of officials necessary to conduct track and field athletic meets varies according to the needs. Dual meets do not require many officials. The officers of a large athletic meeting, other than a cross-country run, shall be:

One referee.

Four inspectors to assist referee.

One scorer.

Five assistant scorers.

One clerk of the course.

Five assistant clerks of the course.

One announcer, with assistants, if necessary.

1. For track events:

Five judges at the finish.

Three timekeepers.

One starter.

2. For field events:

Nine field judges or measurers.

3. The officers of a cross-country run shall be:

One referee.

Four judges of the finish.

At least three timekeepers.

One starter.

One clerk of the course,

and as many inspectors, assistant clerks of the course and scorers as the referee may request.

The Board of Directors or the committee in charge of any set of games shall have authority at all times to make such changes in the above list as they may deem necessary.

## II.

## REFEREE.

The referee shall decide all questions relating to the actual conduct of the events whose settlement is not otherwise provided for in these rules. His decision shall be final and without appeal.

In case a race has been drawn into heats, and no more contestants appear than enough to make one heat, the referee shall be empowered to see that the race is run in one heat; but in all races requiring more than one heat he shall see that no second man shall be debarred from a chance to qualify in the finals.

The referee may appoint one of the judges at the finish, head judge, and one of the timers, head timer, who shall assume leadership in the duties of these positions.

## III.

## INSPECTORS.

The inspectors shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the referee, and shall report to him any violation of the rules which they observe or are informed of.

## IV.

## JUDGES AT THE FINISH.

The judges at the finish shall stand two at one end of the tape, and two at the other. One shall take the winner, another the second man, another the third man, and the other the fourth as the case may require. In case of disagreement the majority shall decide. Their decision as to the order in which the men finished shall be final and without appeal.

## V.

## FIELD JUDGES OR MEASURERS.

The field judges shall measure, judge, and record each trial of each competitor in all events, whose record is of distance or height. Their decision as to the performance of each man shall be final and without appeal.

There shall be three officials in charge of each field event. These officials shall be responsible for commencing their respective events and for their continuance without unnecessary delays. They shall excuse a contestant from a field event in which he is taking part for a period long enough to contest in a track event, and allow said contestant to take his missed turn or turns in said field event within a reasonable time after the track event. They



shall see that reasonable opportunities are given to contestants who desire to try in two field events that are being contested at the same time. To the end that there be no unnecessary delay, each competitor shall take his trial or turn when called upon to do so by the field judge having charge of the contest; and if, in the opinion of such field judge, the competitor unreasonably delays to do so, such judge may, in his discretion, forfeit such trial and have the same tallied against the competitor as one miss or failure.

The field judges shall see that no weight is used in any of the weight competitions which has not been approved as conforming to the rules.

## VI.

### TIMEKEEPERS.

There shall be three timekeepers for each track event. In case two watches agree, and the third disagrees, the time marked by the two shall be the official time. If all watches disagree, the time marked by the watch giving the middle time shall be the official time. If there be but two timekeepers, and their watches do not agree, the slowest time recorded shall be the official time. Time shall be taken from the flash of the pistol. Three watches must record the time on an event for a record. Each timekeeper shall have his watch tested and regulated by an expert watchmaker shortly before the meeting.

## VII.

### CLERK OF THE COURSE.

The clerk of the course shall be provided with the names of all entered competitors and their numbers and shall notify them at least five minutes before the start of every event in which they are entered. He shall be responsible for getting the contestants out at the proper time for each event. He shall place the men in their heats and give them positions on the track according to their drawings. He shall assign such duties to his assistants as he may see fit.

## VIII.

### SCORER.

The scorer shall keep a record of the starters and point winners in each event, with complete results. He shall record the laps made by each competitor, and call them aloud, when tallied, for the benefit of the contestants.

He shall notify the starter before the beginning of the last lap in each distance race, at which time a signal by bell or pistol shot shall be given the competitors.

The assistants shall do such portions of his work as he may assign to them.

## IX.

### STARTER.

The starter shall have entire control of the competitors at the marks, except as above provided for in the duties of the clerk of course, and shall be the sole judge of fact as to whether or not any man has gone over his mark. He shall be responsible for starting the track events promptly after the men have been given their positions by the clerk of the course. He shall also be responsible for any unnecessary delay in the continuance of said events. He shall give a signal by pistol shot or bell at the beginning of the last lap in each distance race.

## X.

### COMPETITORS.

Immediately on arriving at the grounds each competitor shall report to the clerk of the course and obtain his number for the events in which he is entered. He shall inform himself of the times at which he must compete, and shall report promptly for his events, without waiting to be notified. No competitor shall be allowed to start without his proper number.

## XI.

### INNER GROUNDS.

No person whatever shall be allowed inside the track, except the officials and properly accredited representatives of the press. Authorized persons shall wear a badge. Competitors not engaged in the events actually taking place shall not be allowed inside or upon the track.

## XII.

### TRACK.

The measurement of a track shall be 18 inches from the inner edge, which edge shall be a solid curb raised three inches above the level of the track.

## XIII.

## ATTENDANTS.

No attendant shall accompany a competitor on the scratch or in the race.

## XIV.

## STARTING SIGNALS.

All races (except time handicaps) shall be started by the report of pistol, the pistol to be fired so that its flash may be visible to the timekeepers. A snap cap shall be no start. In the case of an unfair start, the starter may recall the competitors by a second pistol shot. Time handicaps shall be started by the word "Go."

## XV.

## STARTING.

When the starter receives a signal from the referee that everything is in readiness, he shall direct the competitors to get on their marks. Any competitor starting before the signal shall be put back one yard, for the second offense another yard and for the third shall be disqualified from that event. For indoor races of fifty yards or less the penalty for starting before the signal shall be one foot each for the first and second offenses, and for the third, disqualification. A competitor shall be held to have started when any portion of his body touches the ground in front of his mark. Stations count from the inside.

## XVI.

## KEEPING PROPER COURSE.

In all races on a straight track each competitor shall keep his own position on the course from start to finish. In the 100 and 220 yards dashes, courses for contestants may be marked out with lime, or, preferably, by stakes protruding 18 inches from the ground, and connected at the top by a cord or wire.

## XVII.

## CHANGE OF COURSE.

In all races other than on a straight track, a competitor may change toward the inside whenever he is two strides ahead of the man whose path he crosses, with the exception that, after rounding the last turn into the straightaway before reaching the

finish, the competitor must keep a straight course to the finish line and not cross either to the outside or to the inside in front of any of his opponents.

### XVIII.

#### FOULING.

Any competitor may be disqualified by the referee for jostling, running across, or in any way impeding another and all the competitors representing a team in any one event may be disqualified by the referee by the act of any one of such competitors in jostling, running across or in any way impeding another.

### XIX.

#### FINISH.

The finish line shall be a line on the ground drawn across the track from finish post to finish post, and the men shall be placed in the order in which they completely cross this line. For the purpose of aiding the judges, but not as the finish line, yarn shall be stretched across the track at the finish, four feet above the ground. It shall not be held by the judges, but fastened to the finish posts on either side so that it may always be at right angles to the course and parallel to the ground. This yarn should be "breasted" by the competitor or competitors in finishing and not seized with the hands.

### XX.

#### WALKING.

The judge shall caution for any unfair walking, and the third caution shall disqualify the offender. On the last one eighth (220 yards) of a mile, an unfair walker shall be disqualified without previous caution. This event is seldom used.

### XXI.

#### HURDLES

The 120 yards hurdle race shall be over ten hurdles, each 3 feet 6 inches high. Each competitor must have a separate flight of hurdles. The first hurdle shall be placed 15 yards from the scratch, and there shall be 10 yards between each two hurdles. The 220 yards hurdle race shall be over ten hurdles, each 2 feet 6 inches high. The first hurdle shall be placed 20 yards from the scratch, and there shall be 20 yards between each two hurdles. The hurdles shall be pinned or fixed so that the gates are rigid.

The bases or feet of each hurdle shall be not less than 18 inches broad.

No record shall be made in a hurdle race unless each of the hurdles, at the time the competitor jumps the same, is standing, and is not knocked down by such competitor.

Any competitor who knocks down one half or more of the hurdles in his race shall be disqualified in that event. A competitor who willfully trails his leg or foot alongside any hurdle shall be disqualified in that event.

Any competitor who runs over a hurdle not in his flight or runs around a hurdle shall be disqualified in that event.

For short indoor hurdle races, the hurdles shall be placed as for outdoors.

## XXII.

### JUMPING.

No weights or artificial aid shall be allowed in any jumping contest except by special agreement or announcement. When weights are allowed, there shall be no restrictions as to size, shape or material. Going over the bar by diving, handspring or somersault shall be counted as a trial, but is not a jump.

## XXIII.

### RUNNING HIGH JUMP AND POLE VAULT.

The jump and the vault shall be made over a bar resting on pins projecting at right angles not more than three inches from the uprights. The bar shall be placed at right angles to the path.

The height of the bar at starting and at each successive elevation shall be determined by the officials in charge of the event. Two trials are allowed at each height. Each competitor shall make one attempt in the order of his name on the program; then those who have failed (if any) shall have a second trial in regular order. A competitor may omit his trials at any height, but if he fail at the next height he shall not be allowed to go back and try the height he omitted. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his jumps or vaults.

High Jump—A line, to be known as the balk line, shall be drawn three feet in front of the bar and parallel therewith, and stepping over such a line in any attempt, shall count as a balk. Two balks shall count as a trial. Displacing the bar shall count as a trial.

Pole Vault—A line, to be known as the balk line, shall be drawn 15 feet in front of the bar and parallel therewith, and stepping over such a line in any attempt shall count as a balk. Two balks count as a trial. Displacing the bar or leaving the ground in an

attempt shall count as a trial. The poles shall be unlimited as to size and weight, but shall have no assisting device, except that they may be wound or wrapped with any substance for the purpose of affording a firmer grasp, and may have one prong at the lower end.

No competitor shall, during his vault, raise the hand which was uppermost when he left the ground to a higher point on the pole, nor shall he raise the hand which was undermost when he left the ground to any point on the pole above the other hand.

A competitor shall be allowed to dig a hole not more than one foot in diameter at the take-off in which the plant his pole.

## XXIV.

### RUNNING BROAD JUMP.

The competitors shall have unlimited run, but must take off from or behind the scratch. The scratch line shall be a joist eight inches wide, set level with the ground. Stepping over the scratch so as to mark the ground in an attempt shall be no jump, but shall count as a trial. Each competitor shall be allowed three trials, and the best four men shall have three more trials each. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his jumps. The measurement shall be from the outer edge of the joist to the nearest break of the ground made by any part of his person. A line shall be drawn six feet in front of the scratch line, and stepping over such a line in an attempt shall count as a balk; two balks count as a trial.

## XXV.

### PUTTING THE SHOT.

The shot shall be a metal sphere weighing 16 pounds. It shall be put from the shoulder with one hand, and during the attempt it shall not pass behind nor below the shoulder. It shall be put from a circle seven feet in diameter, four feet of whose circumference shall be a toe board, four inches in height. Foul puts, which shall not be measured, but which shall count as puts, are as follows:

1. Letting go of the shot in an attempt.
2. Touching the ground outside the circle with any portion of the body while the shot is in hand.
3. Touching the ground forward of the front half of the circle with any portion of the body before the put is measured.

The competitor shall leave the circle by its rear half, which shall be that directly opposite the half occupied by the competitor at the moment of delivery.

Each competitor shall be allowed three puts, and the best four men shall each be allowed three more puts. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his puts. The measurement of the put shall be from the nearest edge of the first mark made by the shot to the point of the circumference of the circle nearest such mark.

## XXVI.

### THROWING THE HAMMER.

The hammer head shall be a metal sphere, and the handle shall be made of wire. Such wire must be best grade spring steel wire, not less than one eighth of an inch in diameter; or, No. 36 piano wire, the diameter of which is 102-1000 of an inch. If a loop grip is used, it must be of rigid construction. The length of the complete implement shall not be more than four feet, and its weight not less than 16 pounds.

The hammer shall be thrown from a circle seven feet in diameter. In making an attempt a competitor may assume any position he pleases. Foul throws, which shall not be measured but which shall count as throws, are as follows:

1. Letting go of the hammer in an attempt.
2. Touching the ground outside the circle with any portion of the body while the hammer is in hand.
3. Touching the ground forward of the front half of the circle with any portion of the body before the throw is measured.

The competitor shall leave the circle by its rear half, which shall be that directly opposite the half occupied by the competitor at the moment of delivery.

Each competitor shall be allowed three throws, and the best four men shall each be allowed three more throws. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his throws. The measurement of the throw shall be from the nearest edge of the first mark made by the head of the hammer to the point of the circumference of the circle nearest such mark.

To guard against accident it is advisable that all throws be made from a spot suitably protected by a heavy wire screen.

## XXVII.

### THE DISCUS.

The discus shall be a smooth hard body of any material without finger holes or any device that will help to give a grip. Its outside diameter shall be eight inches; its thickness in the center shall be two inches, and its weight shall be  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pounds.

The discus shall be thrown from a circle seven feet in diameter. Foul throws, which shall not be measured, but which shall count, are as follows:

1. Touching the ground outside the circle with any portion of the body while the discus is in hand.

2. Touching the ground forward of the front half of the circle with any portion of the body before the throw is measured.

Each competitor shall be allowed three throws, and the best four men shall each be allowed three more throws. Each competitor shall be credited with the best of all his throws. The measurement of the throw shall be from the nearest edge of the first mark made by the discus to the point of the circumference of the circle nearest such mark.

## XXVIII.

### TIES.

In case two or more competitors run a dead heat for any of the places which count points in a track event, or tie in distance or height in a field event—after the prescribed number of trials—the points shall be divided equally among these competitors and the prizes shall be awarded by lot.

## XXIX.

### RECORDS.

For the purpose of preserving the track and field records of the members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, as well as to establish a bureau of intercollegiate records, it is requested that the members of the Association send in reports of their intercollegiate meets to the committee on track and field athletics.